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Pershings Reported To Arrive In Germany

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — Less than 24 hours after parliament approved the emplacement of American missiles in West Germany, the first battery of Pershing-2 systems was reported Wednesday to have been flown to a U.S. air base in the southern part of the country.

"The first missile components will arrive in the Federal Republic starting today," said Peter H. Boenisch, the government spokesman. He said the initial contingent of missiles should be operational by year's end.

But another official said at midday that the first nine missiles, and parts for four others, had "just landed." This official said the dismantled missiles would be transferred from an air base to their operational site.

The dismantled missiles were widely believed to have been flown into the U.S. air base at Ramstein in southern West Germany. From there they are expected to be transported to the U.S. Army 56th Field Artillery Brigade at Mutlangen, near Schwäbisch Gmünd.

Nine journalists were reported to have been detained by police for filming in the security zone around the Ramstein base. Two of them were from the East German news agency ADN and could be charged with espionage, police reported.

U.S. officials have not expressed great concern about the logistics of getting the Pershing-2s to the three southern bases that will ultimately house them. But anti-missile demonstrators could hamper the army in conducting exercises that require the missiles to be moved from their bases to forward areas.

A total of 108 Pershing-2 missiles and 96 Tomahawk cruise missiles are scheduled to be emplaced in West Germany by 1988 as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization plan to deploy 572 missiles in five West European nations.

West Germany is the only West European country where Pershing-2s will be stationed. This has singled it out for harsh criticism by the Soviet Union, which some military experts believe fears the swift-flying ballistic missiles more than the slower, ground-hugging cruise missiles.

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Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, above with glasses, the chief Soviet negotiator at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles, leaving the U.S. mission after the negotiations broke down on Wednesday. Below, police drag away demonstrators who blocked Mr. Kvitsinsky's car.



The Associated Press

Russians Fulfill Threat to Halt Talks in Geneva On Euromissiles

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Soviet Union broke off the current round of talks with the United States on intermediate-range nuclear missiles Wednesday, saying it would set no date for resuming the negotiations.

The action was described as unjustified and unfortunate by the chief U.S. negotiator, Paul H. Nitze. He said the United States deeply regretted the Soviet decision and was prepared to continue talking.

While avoiding predictions that the Russians would soon return to the talks here, Mr. Nitze called attention to the careful and apparently non-definitive character of the Soviet announcement of the talks' interruption.

The Soviet action was described in an official statement from the Tass news agency as a "discontinuation of the present round of talks." This step was widely expected because the Soviet leadership frequently said over the two-year course of the negotiations that they could not be continued once deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles began in European countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

With the approval Tuesday in West German Bundestag of the missiles' emplacement, the Russians were faced with a situation in which their own threats could be tested. A NATO analyst viewed the decision to break off the meetings as logical, with the Russians hoping to limit or roll back deployment.

The deployment schedule calls for the stationing of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles by 1988. The decision to deploy the weapons is explained by NATO as a measure to counter the 243 SS-20 missiles, each with three warheads, targeted on Western Europe by the Soviet Union, and the 117 mobile SS-20s it has aimed at points in Asia.

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Reagan Voices Dismay, but Not Surprise, at Soviet Decision

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President

Ronald Reagan said Wednesday

that he was disappointed but not

surprised by the Soviet withdrawal

from the Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles. He said U.S.

officials would "do everything we

can to bring them back."

"I think they'll come back," Mr.

Reagan said as he left the White

House for the Thanksgiving holi-

day at his ranch in California. "I

think they must be aware as much

as we are that there cannot and

must not be a nuclear confronta-

tion in the world by the only two

nations that truly have a great de-

structive nuclear capability."

In Brussels, meanwhile, an am-

bassadors' group of the North At-

lantic Treaty Organization also

said it deplored the withdrawal and

that it hoped the suspension of the

talks would be temporary. Like Mr.

Reagan, officials at NATO head-

quarters said they had expected the

Russians to carry out their threat to

withdraw from the talks if the

NATO medium-range missiles were

deployed in Europe beginning

next month.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan said: "I don't think that I'm surprised by what they did this morning, but I am disappointed. I can't believe that it is going to be permanent. We'll be ready to continue negotiations at any time that they want to come back."

Mr. Reagan defended the U.S. position in the talks. He said:

"We were the ones who initiated these discussions about eliminating, if possible, the intermediate-range missiles in Europe at a time when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization had none. And dur-

ing these two years or so of negotiations and talks, they have continued to add 100 of their triple-warhead SS-20 missiles to the stock they already had."

"At the same time, they are proclaiming that we are the aggressors in wanting to accede to NATO's demand and put any missiles at all in Europe, where there are none."

Mr. Reagan said the United States would continue to withdraw short-range nuclear weapons. "So I think the evidence is very plain as to which country of the two is sincerely and honestly working to-

ward a reduction of armaments," he added.

He was referring to a program to withdraw about 1,400 obsolete battlefield nuclear weapons over the next five years. The plan, approved at a NATO foreign ministers' meeting last month in Canada, would leave about 4,600 such weapons in Europe.

Mr. Reagan also said he had no indication as to when the Russians might return to the Geneva talks. He said the United States would do "everything that we can to bring them back ... by continuing to persuade them that it's to their advantage as well as anyone else's."

He added: "I still don't believe there's danger of nuclear conflict as long as we have the deterrent power that we have."

At NATO headquarters in Brussels, news of the withdrawal announcement by Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator in Geneva, was received during a routine meeting of the alliance's Council of Ambassadors.

The council responded in a statement: "We would deplore any decision to withdraw from these important talks and believe that any such decision would be unjustified. We hope therefore that any suspension would be temporary."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(AP, Reuters)

Arafat Backers Say PLO Accepts Arab Proposals To End Tripoli Fighting

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Aides to

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Pal-

estine Liberation Organization, said

Wednesday that they had

agreed in principle to a package of

Saudi-Syrian proposals to end Pal-

estine fighting around this

northern Lebanese port.

One aide, Ahmed Abdel-Rah-

man, said the package included a

cease-fire, the withdrawal of all

Palestinian fighters from northern

Lebanon and an agreement to save

the unity of the PLO through di-

alogue.

Asked if he thought that anti-

Arab forces would accept the

proposal, Mr. Abdel-Rahman

said: "I don't know. But I think

it is a good proposal. It is a

proposal that we can live with."

He added that Mr. Arafat still

insisted on guarantees, which he

would spell out in detail at an

urgent meeting with four Arab

heads of state or foreign ministers.

Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tu-

nisia and the PLO would take part

in the meeting to heal the rift in

the Palestinian movement, he said.

The meeting would take place

within days, he said. He did not

discuss the site of the talks.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman said the

package was worked out Tuesday

in Damascus at a meeting between

the Syrian and Saudi foreign min-

isters, Abdel-Halim Khaddam and

Prince Saud.

Mr. Arafat indicated, however,

that the rebels were in no mood

to compromise with Mr. Arafat,

whom he described as a traitor to

his people and a puppet of con-

servative Arab governments.

He said the rebels hoped to bring

Mr. Arafat to trial before a revolu-

tionary court to account for what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Official Visitors Relish U.S. Wilderness

Escorts on Government Tours Mix Outdoors With City Life

By Charles Mohr

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — George

Lambert recalls taking a Belgian

radio commentator on a weekend

of canoeing in Minnesota's Bound-

ary Waters Canoe Area.

"We heard a wolf pack howling

across the lake," said Mr. Lambert.

"You could hear the howling

coming in and yelling once the kill

was made. The visitor thought it

was the biggest experience of his

trip."

Mr. Lambert is one of about a

hundred people under federal con-

tract to work, mostly part time, as

escorts and interpreters for foreign

visitors brought to the United

States under government auspices.

A lot of the visitors come as part

of the International Visitor Program,

which is administered by the United

States Information Agency and

headed by U.S. officials as a con-

siderable success.

A total of 38 heads of state or

government now in office have

been "visitors," as well as more

than 300 cabinet members from

around the world. Many journal-

ists, critics, scientists, university

officials and teachers have also

participated.

"Often the U.S. image abroad is

false or negative," Mr. Lambert

said, "that all you have to do is

show them what's what and it turns

out to be a positive experience."

escorts are warned against at-

tempting to influence the political

perspectives of visitors.

The escorts are a widely assorted

group — actors between engage-

ments, graduate students, an opera

singer, and many retired Foreign

Service and military officers. But in

the judgment of Donald F. Barnes,

the chief of the interpreting branch

of the State Department's Lan-

guage Services Division, Mr. Lam-

bert is "perhaps the most interest-

ing of the entire group."

Mr. Lambert, 55, is fluent in

both French and Japanese. He won

silver and bronze medals in the

1956 and 1960 Olympic Games as a

contestant in the pentathlon, a con-

test in which contestants ride a

horse, engage in fencing duels,

9 Bases Are Expected to House U.S. Missiles

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Bases in West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands will house the 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to be deployed under a 1979 NATO decision.

The decision to deploy the U.S. missiles has received parliamentary approval in all of these countries except the Netherlands. Some of the 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and components for the 108 Pershing-2s have arrived at U.S. bases in Britain, and reportedly in West Germany as well.

NATO has never officially announced the sites and timetable for deployment over the next five years, but according to defense sources in the five countries, nine sites have been selected.

This tentative deployment plan with approximate basing dates: Greenham Common, Britain, 96 cruise missiles, of which 16 are to be operational in December; Mutlangen, West Germany, 36 Pershing-2 missiles, of which nine are to be operational in December; Comiso, Italy, 112 cruise missiles, of which 16 are to be operational by March; Heilbronn and Neu-Ulm, West Germany, 36 Pershing-2 missiles each, to arrive by late 1984.

Florennes, Belgium, 48 cruise missiles, to arrive possibly in 1985; Woensdrecht, the Netherlands, 48 cruise missiles, to arrive possibly by mid-1986; Bitburg, West Germany, 96 cruise missiles, to arrive in 1986, and Molesworth, Britain, 64 cruise missiles, to arrive in 1988.

Russians Fulfill Threat to Leave Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

sent the Soviet step in the least dramatic light possible.

"As you know," he said, "the Soviets did not say they were breaking off the talks absolutely. They declared they were discontinuing the present round without setting a date for resumption."

The NATO analyst described the Soviet departure statement as a "medium-line" document, which is situated between potential formulations that he described as totally hard or rather more soft. If the Russians had sought a more definitive position, he said, they would have used the phrase "the negotiations have ended."

Instead, the analyst continued, they made a reference to the notion of the talks resuming, and chose a relatively imprecise word — "discontinuation" — to characterize their action.

In a statement issued after the 25-minute meeting Wednesday, the U.S. negotiator described the Soviet decision "as unjustified as it is unfortunate."

"The Soviet Union has rationalized the suspension of these negotiations on the grounds that approval by NATO parliaments of U.S. missile deployments and United States deployments of those mis-

siles make continuation of such talks impossible," Mr. Nitze stated.

"In 1979, when the United States first proposed INF [intermediate-range nuclear force] negotiations to the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union had already deployed some 140 SS-20s globally," he added. "The global total of SS-20s is now 360, and this Soviet buildup continues. This continuing Soviet buildup has not prevented the United States from pursuing these negotiations and making every effort to reach an equitable agreement. These negotiations should continue until an agreement is reached."

At his news conference, Mr. Nitze was questioned about whether he thought the talks on intermediate-range weapons would eventually be mired with those on intercontinental strategic weapons. His answer was, "I do not think it's inevitable."

The intermediate-range missile negotiations have essentially revolved around two conflicting standpoints — the position of the United States holding out for equal levels of deployment, and that of the Soviet Union, which has adopted equal reductions as a bargaining concept in a way that leaves the United States without the deployment of any missiles in Europe.

In rough terms, the United States has moved over the two-year period from a "zero option," involving no U.S. deployment in exchange for the scrapping of all Soviet intermediate-range missiles, to a proposal which would allow the Russians 420 intermediate-range warheads in Europe and Asia. The United States, in turn, would deploy a lesser number, but an amount taking disparities in Asia into account.

The Russians have successively suggested lowering the number of SS-20s, each with three warheads, targeted on Europe to 162, then 140, and most recently to a figure close to 120 but in each case on the condition that no corresponding U.S. weapons are deployed.

The mood in the conference room Wednesday was described as somber. Yuri A. Kvitinsky, the chief Soviet negotiator, read his government's statement, beginning it with the phrase, "We declare the discontinuation of the present round."

According to one account, delegation members exchanged individual goodbyes. "It was good knowing you," one of the Russians was said to tell an American counterpart. "It's been a pleasure and a privilege to work with you," another said.

Government of France Approves Law Limiting Newspaper Ownership

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government approved on Wednesday a proposed law aimed at preventing the concentration of ownership of daily newspapers in France.

The three main sections of the draft law provide for greater disclosure of ownership of daily newspapers; establish rules regarding how many publications a single group can own or control, and establish a government commission to implement the law.

The proposal will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval on Dec. 13. Georges Fillioud, secretary of state for communications, said after the regular weekly cabinet meeting.

Political observers said they expected the proposed law to be enacted easily, because the ruling Socialists control a comfortable majority in the National Assembly. However, government and industry sources said Wednesday that they expected the proposed law to be amended when it is submitted to the parliament, and that it would remain the center of public debate over the role of the government in controlling the French media.

Reiterating earlier government statements, Mr. Fillioud said the proposed law was not directed against any particular group. However, other senior government officials, speaking privately, said that a key goal was to limit the expansion, and force some divestiture, of the publishing interests of Robert Hersant, who controls France's largest newspaper publishing group.

The daily newspaper Le Monde, in a front-page editorial published in Thursday's edition, criticized some aspects of the proposed law, but in moderate terms, and praised

its goal of fostering accountability of ownership of newspapers.

André Laurens, Le Monde's editorial director, criticized the proposal because "it does not challenge established monopolies, nor the dominant positions of the state in the audiovisual" sectors of the media. Opposition political leaders and some leftist leaders have made similar arguments in the past week.



Georges Fillioud

Reagan Said to Order Inquiry On Advisers Over News Leaks

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Clark and others. After watching the Sept. 12 television reports and hearing a report from Mr. Clark about The Post's article the next morning, Mr. Reagan readily agreed to conduct an investigation.

He assembled his senior advisers on Sept. 13 to draft the letter that would subject them to a U.S. investigation. The advisers, several of whom had often accused each other of being responsible for leaks, all said at the time that they were not the sources of the reports about Lebanon. Then they argued about the language of the letter.

As originally drafted by Mr. Clark and presented to the president, the letter authorized an investigation of the source of the leaks by the "use of all lawful means — including the polygraph."

Mr. Baker, a frequent adversary of Mr. Clark on many issues, objected to the reference to polygraph tests, according to sources familiar with the meeting. A discussion ensued in which others contended that the specific language was unimportant because the FBI would be able to use the tests anyway if the president determined that national security had been violated.

According to the sources, the final version of the letter declared that an unauthorized disclosure of highly sensitive information had been made, that national security issues were at stake, and that the investigation should be pursued by "all legal means."

Mr. Smith, William H. Webster, the FBI director, and the principal subjects of the investigation all declined to comment. But it was learned that the FBI had questioned most members of the White House senior staff and several middle-level and junior officials.

Some officials took the investigation in stride and one said, "It's just one more inquiry that won't find an answer." But others said they were frightened and that it had gone far beyond any previous investigation. Three officials said they suspected that their telephones were tapped, although they acknowledged that they had no evidence of this. Justice Department sources said they knew of no instance where wiretaps have been used in trying to hunt down national security disclosures to the press.

There is more of a paranoia than there used to be, a source said. "You're dealing with an administration that thinks it is being persecuted by the press and that has become frustrated because its controls on information are ineffective."

One of these controls, which one official described as "worthless," is the use of telephone logs on which officials are supposed to record conversations with reporters. A number of the logs have been confiscated in the inquiry.

The control of information has been complicated from the beginning in the Reagan White House by rivalries and power struggles among staff members, in which some have disclosed information critical of others. Mr. Reagan's aides also have responded to his repeated condemnation of leaks by blaming their rivals for any press account that displeases the president.

Kasparov Plays Korchnoi to Draw

Reuters

LONDON — Viktor Korchnoi and Gary Kasparov agreed Wednesday night on a draw in the second game of their world chess championship elimination match.

Mr. Korchnoi, playing white, offered a draw on his 31st move, and Mr. Kasparov agreed. Mr. Korchnoi now leads the match, 1½ points to ½. The first player to reach 6½ points is the winner.

In the other semi-final match to determine a challenger to Anatoli Karpov, the world champion, Vasily Smyslov defeated Zoltan Ribli in a 65-move game to take a 1-0 match lead.

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Soviet Cosmonauts Return to Earth

MOSCOW (UPI) — Two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting space station Salyut-7 landed Wednesday after 150 days in space, the official Tass news agency said.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov today returned to Earth after working for five months on board the orbital scientific-technical complex Salyut-7, Soyuz T-9, the agency said. "The cosmonauts are feeling well," Tass added, but gave no other details. Western experts expressed doubts about the reliability of the Soyuz spacecraft because it had been in orbit since taking the cosmonauts up June 27. An attempt to send a three-person replacement crew in September was aborted because of a launchpad explosion.

Swiss Forbid 2 Arms Sales to Taiwan

BERN (AP) — Switzerland refused two Swiss companies permission Wednesday to deliver to Taiwan 50 tanks and air defense systems worth up to 440 million Swiss francs (about \$200 million), a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Achille Csanova, said the government had acted because the sales might damage Switzerland's relations with China and because Swiss laws forbid arms sales to countries with whose government Switzerland has no diplomatic relations.

He said economic considerations had also been important. Last year Switzerland exported goods worth 263 million Swiss francs to China and goods worth 173 million Swiss francs to Taiwan. One company, Mowag AG, is believed to have a Taiwanese order for 50 Piranha light tanks. The other firm, Bührle-Orlikon, is reported to have an order for Skyguard, an air defense system.

Poland Reveals Arrest of Alleged Spy

WARSAW (AP) — The Polish authorities arrested an alleged U.S. spy this summer in the act of handing over instructions and money to a Soviet citizen, Polish newspapers reported Wednesday.

The Communist Party daily paper, Trybuna Ludu, said that Irena Zelenska was arrested in Bytom, in southern Poland, on Aug. 19. She allegedly had a French passport and was arrested "at the moment of passing instructions, microfilms and money to a citizen of the Soviet Union," the paper said.

"Since the incident concerned the Soviet Union," the newspaper reported, "all the materials seized were passed over to Soviet authorities." The report stated that the woman's "trip was programmed and financed" by U.S. espionage services. The paper said that the documents seized in Bytom proved cooperation among the outlawed Solidarity labor movement, Ukrainian émigré groups and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in distributing "illegal literature" in the Soviet Union.

UN Asks Troops to Leave Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — For the fifth time since Soviet forces entered Afghanistan in December 1979, the UN General Assembly called Wednesday for the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces from that country.

The vote on the resolution, which did not mention the Soviet Union by name, was 116-20, with 17 abstentions. It was the biggest majority since the first such resolution was adopted at a special session on Afghanistan in January 1980.

4 Die as Ferry Sinks in the Philippines

CEBU, Philippines (Reuters) — At least four persons were confirmed dead and an undetermined number were missing after a ferry sank during a storm in the central Philippines, the shipping line said Wednesday.

Alberto Gothong, the ferry's owner, said four bodies had been found by the coast guard and about 63 persons had been picked up at sea off northwestern Mindanao, where the vessel foundered Monday. About 160 others were seen on two islands, he said. He said the manifest showed 348 passengers and a crew of 48, although an unknown number of people decided not to travel when the departure was delayed Sunday night.

PLO Accepts Peace Proposals

(Continued from Page 1)

he called his "deviationism and questionable tendencies."

"Even if he fled to Tunis," Mr. Jibril said, "we would pursue him."

There are no longer any bridges between us and him. Mr. Jibril, a former officer in the Syrian Army, made his comments at the Badami refugee camp, three kilometers (two miles) north of Tripoli, which was the focus of the fighting for much of last week.

Some Palestinian civilians in the camp, many of whom spent almost three weeks in underground shelters, expressed regret that Palestinians were fighting each other.

"The only people to benefit from this are the enemies of the Palestinian people," said Ahmed Dihadi, a 45-year-old refugee who said he has already been driven out of three camps by war.

The civilians said that they sympathized with Mr. Arafat because they thought that he symbolized the Palestinian cause.

■ Gromyko Calls For Unity
Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union called for unity within the PLO and said that his country would do everything it could to help achieve such unity, Reuters reported from Moscow.

But during talks with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, the Soviet minister praised Syria and appeared to avoid criticism of the support that Damascus has given to anti-Arafat rebels.

The official news agency Tass said that Mr. Gromyko expressed Moscow's "deep concern over the unnatural fratricidal clashes between the Palestinians, irrespective of their causes."

Pakistan Hange 3 Policemen

United Press International

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Three officials of Pakistan's Central Investigation Agency were hanged Wednesday for the torture slaying of a suspected thief. They were convicted by a military court.

At London's Park Tower, there's simply no such thing. None of our bedrooms are any smaller than any other. And certainly none are bigger — we have the largest in London, all with an exceptionally wide-angled view.

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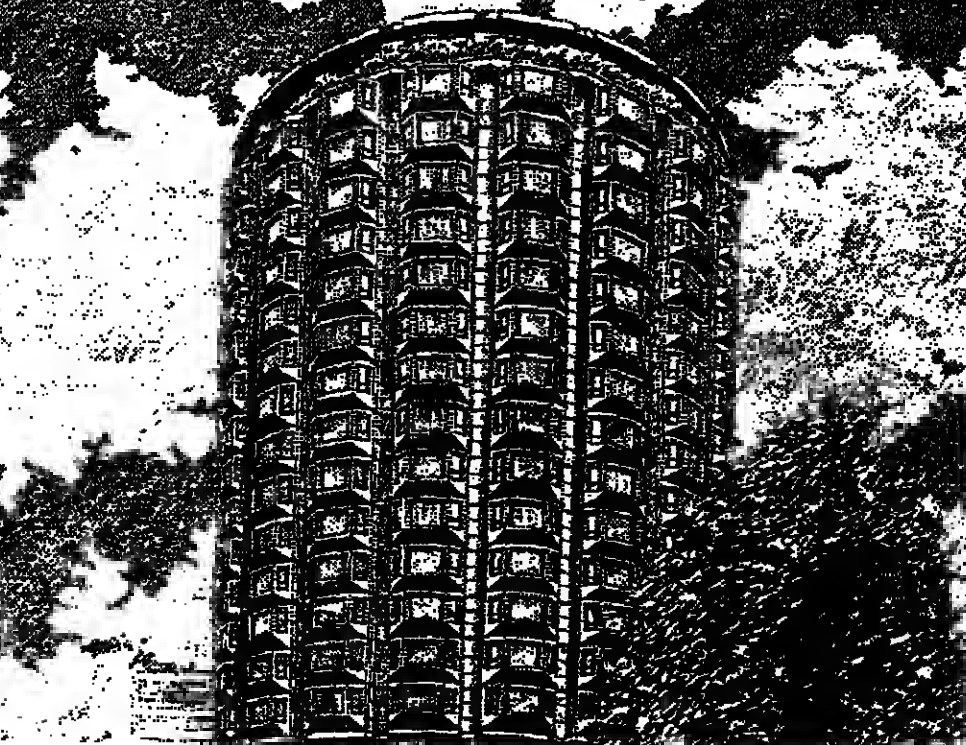
Naturally this includes private meeting rooms with full presentation facilities, 24-hour room service, a lounge bar and luxury restaurant.

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Minister Quits Foreign Office Dispute Over Turkey

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's foreign minister, Turgut Ozal, resigned Wednesday after a dispute with the cabinet over the country's policy toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ozal, who had been in office since 1980, said he was resigning because of a disagreement with the cabinet over the country's policy toward the Soviet Union.

The resignation came after a series of disagreements between Mr. Ozal and the cabinet over the country's policy toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ozal's resignation was accepted by the prime minister, Turgut Ozal, who said he would continue to lead the government.

The resignation came at a time when Turkey is facing a series of challenges, including a dispute with the Soviet Union over the country's policy toward the Soviet Union.

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TOGETHER TO REMEMBER — Members of the Kennedy family paused near their homes in Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, for a photograph on Tuesday, the 20th anniversary of President John F. Kennedy's assassination in Dallas. From left are Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Eunice Kennedy Shriver, Rose Kennedy, Senator Edward M. Kennedy and John Kennedy Smith, the late president's sisters, mother and brother.

Cranston Quits Fund-Raising Event In Dispute Over Timing of Primaries

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON — Senator Alan Cranston of California, in a dispute with Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic Party chairman, has withdrawn from an intensive two-day fund-raising tour that was to involve all eight Democratic presidential candidates.

In a stringing letter to Mr. Manatt, Sergio Benvenuti, Mr. Cranston's campaign manager, argued that the "Presidential Sweep," set for Dec. 5 and 6 be canceled so that the national party could focus its energy on resolving a controversy over the dates of the Iowa presidential caucuses and the New Hampshire primary. Iowa and New Hampshire plan to hold their events earlier than the national party wants.

The letter represents the first direct challenge to Mr. Manatt's leadership by a presidential candidate.

It was sent a day after Mr. Manatt met with the Democratic chairmen of four key states to discuss "communications problems." The meeting apparently was a cordial one that resolved several disputes between state and national party leaders about fund-raising.

But, George Bruno, the New Hampshire Democratic chairman, and David Nagle, the Iowa chairman, neither of whom attended the session, continued to accuse Mr. Manatt of creating dissension.

Mr. Manatt said he did not intend to alter party rules to placate the two states, nor did he consider the mounting criticism a challenge to his authority.

The date controversy is an outgrowth of an effort to shorten the campaign season by requiring all delegate-selection events to take place in the three months beginning March 13. Those seeking the reform say that an extended primary season is costly to candidates and places too much emphasis on results of the early primaries.

But Iowa was given an exemption to hold its caucuses Feb. 27, and New Hampshire, which long has held the nation's first primary, to hold its vote on March 6.

This formula fell apart when Vermont decided to have a non-binding primary March 6. The Republican-controlled New Hampshire government moved that state's primary to Feb. 28.

And Saturday, the Iowa Democratic Central Committee voted, 20-10, to defy national party rules — and considerable pressure from the national committee — and hold the caucuses Feb. 20.

The uncertainty about the dates has caused "frustration" in the Cranston campaign, Mr. Benvenuti said in his letter to Mr. Manatt. He added that "nearly every Democratic presidential candidate has agreed" to the dates of Feb. 20 in Iowa and Feb. 27 in New Hampshire.

Watt Calls '83 'Less-Than-Equal' Nuclear Response Successful for Interior Dept. In Case of Attack Called for by Bundy

By Michael Geiler

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a report to President Ronald Reagan on the Interior Department's record this year, James G. Watt, who has resigned as interior secretary, said, "1983 has been remarkably successful."

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a report to President Ronald Reagan on the Interior Department's record this year, James G. Watt, who has resigned as interior secretary, said, "1983 has been remarkably successful."

Mr. Watt, who announced his resignation Oct. 9, under pressure, following a controversial comment about the composition of an advisory committee, said in a letter accompanying the report that 1983 had been "a year of enrichment — improving the quality of life for all Americans." The report and letter to the president, dated Oct. 1, were released Tuesday.

Mr. Watt said his "excellent record for managing the natural resources of this land is unequalled." He said that efforts to speed up leasing of oil, gas and coal on public lands would help provide fuel to heat Americans' homes and move their cars.

In three years, he said, the department has leased twice as much offshore and onshore land for oil development and three and a half times as much coal land as in the last three years of the Carter administration.

Spokesmen for environmental groups said Tuesday that Mr. Watt's assertions were untrue or exaggerated. Several also said that the only significant environmental progress made in 1983 was Mr. Watt's departure.

William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society, said the report "sounds like the last chapter of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

Mr. Watt wrote with pride of improving and expanding the national park and wildlife refuge systems. In 1983, he said, more park and wildlife land was added to the federal estate than at any time since Alaska was purchased in 1867.

Ron Tipton, a Wilderness Society park specialist, said that most of the land acquired was in a tract with the state of Alaska and that there had been little net gain. He produced National Park Service tables indicating that less acreage was acquired this year than in any year since 1967.

A department spokesman said that William P. Clark, the new interior secretary, could not comment on the contents of the report because he was still reviewing issues it discusses.

WASHINGTON — McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, has suggested that the United States consider a policy under which its first counterstrike in any nuclear war would be kept lighter than the enemy's opening attack and would not wipe out the Soviet political leadership.

At an informal hearing arranged by Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, on ways to prevent nuclear war, Mr. Bundy described his views as further "shocks to established doctrine," which he and other former officials believe could either keep a nuclear war from starting or limit its destructiveness if it did begin.

In 1981, Mr. Bundy co-authored an article in Foreign Affairs magazine calling on the United States to renounce its threat to use atomic weapons first in Europe if the Soviet Union were overwhelming the West with its conventional forces.

That idea has been rejected by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, on the grounds that the nuclear threat deters Moscow from launching a conventional attack.

Robert S. McNamara, a co-author of the Foreign Affairs article and a former secretary of defense in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, has carried the no-first-use debate further. He argues that even a "second-use" of atomic weapons in Europe after an enemy has used them should not be done hastily or until it is clear what kind of attack occurred.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bundy elaborated on this. He suggested that a "less-than-equal reply" with U.S.



McGeorge Bundy

atomic weapons to an enemy first attack can deal out punishment, show determination, yet avoid automatic escalation and "offer him [the enemy] a fresh chance to be safe" and to reconsider.

Mr. Bundy said this would not apply in all circumstances, such as a massive enemy first strike. He said that, as unlikely as it is that a war would start, the focus must be on ending it quickly because it would ultimately destroy both sides. Thus, he argued, "to end any nuclear war we need an enemy government to deal with, and for that reason any effort to decapitate that government would be an act of dreadful folly" resulting in a "disastrous, mindless escalation by a now mindless enemy."

Mr. Aspin's hearings are part of the continuing reaction to the airing on U.S. television of the film "The Day After," which depicted an all-out U.S.-Soviet nuclear war and was watched by an estimated 100 million Americans.

Two other former officials, James R. Schlesinger, secretary of defense in the Nixon and Ford administrations, and Robert W. Komer, President Jimmy Carter's undersecretary of defense, criticized the film Tuesday as playing to fear and emotion. They said it glossed over the concept of deterrence by avoiding any explanation of how the war started or why the two superpowers could not avoid it as they have for the 38 years since the end of World War II.

Ex-Policeman, Brother Hurt by Bomb in Ulster

The Associated Press

BELFAST — A former reservist in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's police force, and his brother were wounded Wednesday outside of Londonderry when a bomb exploded in the car they were in, police reported.

Police said the bomb was attached under the car. It exploded as the two brothers, both Protestants, drove away from their home. The former policeman was injured in both legs, and his brother suffered facial injuries. Both were reported in good condition. The bombing came three days after three Protestants were killed in an attack on a Pentecostal church in the town of Darkley, near the border with the Irish Republic.

Commonwealth Is Asked To Back New Arms Talks

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada sought backing at the opening session of the Commonwealth conference Wednesday for a meeting of the five known nuclear powers in order to seek a freeze in the development of nuclear arms. His proposal received strong support from Third World nations but a cool response from Britain.

Canadian officials said he would travel early next year to Washington and Moscow to pursue his proposal. The five known nuclear powers are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France.

Mr. Trudeau presented his suggestion after the Commonwealth leaders moved into closed session, conference sources said.

He had discussed the idea with West European, Japanese and Bangladeshi leaders before arriving here for the weeklong conference of leaders of 44 nations.

British sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had expressed "little enthusiasm" for the proposal. Britain is the only power at the conference known to have nuclear weapons.

During the discussion, the Commonwealth leaders were unaware of the Soviet walkout from the Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear arms. Afterward, a British government spokesman expressed "deep regret" at the walkout, and a Canadian spokesman said it undermined the need for Mr. Trudeau's mission.

Earlier, addressing the Commonwealth leaders, Mrs. Thatcher pledged that Britain would work for a better East-West relationship.

But she added, "East-West tensions are far from being the sole cause of conflict in the world, and they are countries away from being the oldest."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India opened the conference with a blunt statement that the arms race was "very nearly out of hand."

"Lethal weapons of nuclear destruction should never be used and therefore must not be produced," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi, in her opening address, attacked the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, saying, "We cannot acquiesce in the reasons being advanced to justify the use of force by one state against another, to install regimes of particular persuasions or to destabilize regimes deemed to be inconvenient."

Turkish MPs Meet for New Parliament

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ANKARA — Turkey's first elected parliament since the 1980 military coup is to convene Thursday, but a new government to be headed by the former economy chief, Turgut Ozal, may not take office for at least 10 more days.

The 399 members chosen in the Nov. 6 general election — including 211 from Mr. Ozal's center-right Motherland Party — are to assemble for swearing-in ceremonies.

The Motherland Party was one of the three political parties whose candidates, who were carefully screened by the military ruling council, captured more than 92 percent of the votes in the election.

Officials said the members of Parliament are expected to adjourn until Dec. 4, when they are to elect a speaker and parliamentary officers.

Although official sources said the current prime minister, Bulend Uenal, will present his resignation to President Kenan Evren on Thursday, Mr. Ozal, who as deputy prime minister was in charge of Turkey's economy from 1980 to 1982, is unlikely to take over immediately.

By tradition, he will be called on to form a government after the speaker and his officers are appointed, leading to a delay of at least a month after the elections.

Mr. Ozal has said he hopes to reduce the gap.

(Reuters, UPI)

Funding for Arms Falls Short, Weinberger Says

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger says that the Reagan administration has made "substantial improvements" in U.S. military strength, but he has criticized Congress for not fully funding President Ronald Reagan's planned buildup.

Before recessing last week, Congress approved a record \$249-billion military budget, about \$11 billion short of the administration's request. The Pentagon said the budget represents only 3 percent annual growth after inflation, compared with the 7 percent sought by Mr. Reagan, and Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday that congressional refusal to fund the administration's full request will end up costing more.

"We have a situation in which what we need, what's been authorized, what we will have to have, will cost us more and will take us a little longer to acquire," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference.

Not allowing for inflation, the Defense Department budget has more than doubled from fiscal 1979, when it totaled \$121 billion, to the fiscal 1984 budget of slightly less than \$250 billion. Neither total includes the military construction bill, which this year appropriated more than \$7 billion, or the Energy Department appropriation for nuclear weapons production, more than \$5 billion this year.

The administration last summer projected a military budget of \$321.5 billion for fiscal 1985. Mr. Weinberger declined Tuesday to discuss his hopes for the coming fiscal year, but he left some room for retreat from that total when he noted that inflation rates have been lower than projected.

Mr. Weinberger noted with satisfaction that Congress has funded every weapons system requested by Mr. Reagan except nerve gas. But he said stretching out the procurement time and, in particular, refusing to approve multiyear contracts will increase the ultimate cost of the buildup by hundreds of millions of dollars.

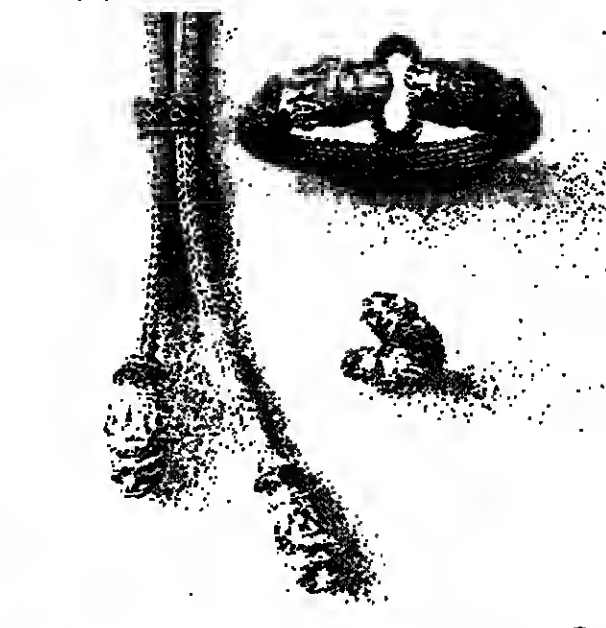
Ford Loses Crash Case; \$106-Million Award Set

The Associated Press

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — A jury in a Texas state court has ordered Ford Motor Co. to pay \$106.8 million in damages to the family of a 20-year-old woman who died from burns sustained in a 1978 accident in which a parked Mustang II in which she was sitting was struck by a fast-moving car.

The jury found Ford negligent in the design of the Mustang II fuel tank. On Tuesday, it awarded \$6.8 million in actual damages and \$100 million in punitive damages to the William Durrill family of Robstown, Texas. Ford, which has lost other suits involving fires in the Mustang II and Pinto models, had argued that the fuel tank of any compact car would have ruptured in such an accident.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Iraqi Leader's Personality Cult Fills Streets, TV

But Disappearances and Changes of Personnel Point to Underlying Stress

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq appears to have built around himself a personality cult that approaches the one surrounding his mortal enemy, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader.

There is no escape from Mr. Hussein's picture, which adorns construction fences, offices, hotel lobbies, immigration booths at the airport, gas stations, buses and shop windows. Twelve-foot-high (four-meter) cutouts stand before some ministries.

Mr. Hussein's image dominates television, greeting visitors, talking with children and exhorting troops. Vocal groups appear most evenings to sing rhythmic ditties praising his prowess.

But beneath the surface there are signs of stress. They are not entirely clear. Nevertheless, diplomats and others say they believe the signs point to an unsuccessful attempt to oust Mr. Hussein earlier this year, and to continuing unrest in a rocky ruling circle, almost certainly related to the stalemate 38-month-old war against Iran.

One indication is the unexpected disappearance last month of three of the 47-year-old president's half-brothers — Barzan Tikriti, the former intelligence chief; Watban Tikriti, former governor of the president's home province; and Sabhawani Tikriti, a former member of the General Assembly. Not one of them has been seen since they were dismissed in October.

No official explanation has been given. In political circles, two explanations are offered — that the three were involved in an attempted coup, or that they failed to detect and report a coup attempted by someone else.

Barzan Tikriti is something of an expert on plots. In June, he published a book called "Seven Attempts to Assassinate President Saddam Hussein." It details purported efforts since 1969 by Iran, Syria, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, among others, to kill the president.

In October, Mr. Hussein also reportedly replaced the commanders of all four corps of the Iraqi Army, at least some of them because of poor combat performance. During a recent Iranian offensive, he sent his elite palace guards to the front — a sign of apprehension, some Iraqis believe, about the performance of regular army units.

In the Baghdad newspaper Al Thawra, Defense Minister Adnan Khairallah gave a subtle hint of military dissatisfaction with the president's practice of going to the front to oversee operations. In a

commentary on the front-line capacities of the president, who is not a military man despite a fondness for uniforms, the minister said:

"He is still able to attend to the tactical minutiae. It cannot be said that the sector under his command receives reinforcement at the expense of other sectors. That is decided purely on the merits of the field."

The Iraqi information minister, Latif Nasief Jassim, said that the army was at peak strength, with more serviceable tanks and planes than ever. Iraqi officials have stopped giving casualty totals, but Western sources put them around 50,000 killed, 100,000 wounded and 70,000 captured — a huge toll for a nation of 14 million.

"I can promise," Mr. Jassim nonetheless declared, "that Iraq has not given its utmost yet."

Baghdad bears few scars of war, and most of the population has not suffered greatly; the sporadic fighting is at least 150 miles (240 kilometers) away. There are some food shortages, with eggs, chickens,

flour and potatoes almost unobtainable. Cooking oil and sugar are scarce, but there is plenty of meat, and grocers' stalls are heaped with fresh fruit and vegetables.

In contrast to ascetic Tehran, Iran's capital, Baghdad has escaped puritanical regulations. The Hussein regime frowns on Islamic fundamentalism.

Restaurants and nightclubs continue to operate, including the open-air places along the Tigris specializing in river fish. They serve whiskey and beer without hindrance, and there is a casino in the lavish new Ishtar Sheraton Hotel. Most women do not wear veils and are free to hold any kind of job.

"The only places where you really notice the war," one middle-aged Iraqi said, "are at the front and when you go into a house where a son or a father has been lost in the fighting."

It is all but impossible for outsiders to judge how popular the government is with the public. There is little contact between foreigners

and most Iraqis, even at the diplomatic level. One Asian ambassador remarked: "Iraqis don't come to dinner."

But even members of old families, whose reduced circumstances give them grounds for bitterness, say President Hussein has won support by "spreading the wealth." One young woman who has lived for long periods in Europe said: "No one is perfect, but he is better than many we could have because he leaves ordinary people alone."

Although Amnesty International, the human rights organization, complained last month of the use of torture in Iraq — "beating, burning, sexual abuse and the infliction of electric shocks" — several documented cases, most foreign residents described repression here as less severe than in some other Middle Eastern countries, including Iran.

Most sudden arrests, one businessman said, involve military deserters or their supporters. Although no figures or even estimates



Saddam Hussein

are available, the level of desertion is believed to have risen this year. Amnesty International said it had names of 520 political prisoners reportedly executed since 1978 and 23 persons said to have died under torture in the last seven years. The government denied that it had resorted either to torture or to execution for political purposes.

American Jews Assert the Right to Criticize Israel

By Terence Smith

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — A group of American Jews assembled here this week to promote peace and to assert their right to disagree, publicly and vigorously, with the policies of the Israeli government.

"If you listen to us when we speak good of Israel, then you must listen to us when we speak ill," Philip M. Klutznick, a former secretary of commerce, said to a group of Israeli members of parliament. "Otherwise we will lose our credibility, and the American government will not listen to us at all."

Mr. Klutznick's remarks reflected

a central theme espoused by many of the 40 Jews from the United States and other countries at a meeting of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East, a liberal research group led by a former Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, and a member of parliament, Arie Eliav.

The theme is that the Israeli government should neither take foreign Jews for granted nor try to muzzle them when they disagree with Israeli policy. Jews outside Israel, one speaker after another argued, have a right and a duty to express their views, even when they are critical of Israeli actions.

"As Americans," said Seymour

Martin Lipset, an American political scientist, "we have no hesitation interfering in the affairs of states like Costa Rica. But when it comes to Israel, it is always a special case."

The question of whether Jews outside Israel help or hurt Israel by publicly criticizing its policies has long stirred debate among American Jews. Generally, U.S. organizations have been reluctant to express differences for fear of encouraging Israel's enemies.

Mr. Klutznick and other speakers argued that this attitude was changing and that American Jews were finding their voice.

"I have ceased feeling that I have

to speak out in defense of dissent," said Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, vice president of the World Jewish Congress and a prominent critic of the Likud government's policies.

"The North American Jewish community at this moment is 2-to-1 opposed to the creeping or galloping annexation of the West Bank," Rabbi Hertzberg said.

Professor Lipset said recent opinion polls among American Jews indicated that nearly two-thirds favored returning occupied Arab territories to achieve peace. He said American Jews also strongly favored a freeze on the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank.

U.S. Eases Curbs on Exports of Technology to China

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States has lifted restrictions on the export to China of up to \$2 billion worth of high-technology goods, according to Commerce Department officials.

Regulations outlining the products that can be automatically exported will be published in the government's Federal Register this week, the officials said Tuesday.

China will be able to buy U.S. computers, microprocessors, magnetic tape recorders, oscilloscopes, equipment to make integrated circuitry, semiconductors and other

advanced products with a minimum of bureaucratic oversight, the officials said.

The officials added that the move would remove curbs on about 75 percent of China's requests for high-technology goods from the United States. The remaining 25 percent of the requests will still be subject to review.

The new regulations were foreshadowed in talks in Washington last month between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian. During those discussions, which were said to signal warmer U.S.-

Chinese relations, Mr. Shultz made clear to Mr. Wu that the United States needed assurances that the technology would not be transferred to third countries.

President Ronald Reagan took the first formal step in easing barriers to high-technology exports when he named China a friendly unaligned country, putting it in a category similar to that of India and Yugoslavia.

China Asks for Better Ties

China, in a statement from Beijing, demanded U.S. action Wednesday to "protect Sino-U.S.

relations from greater damage," The Associated Press reported.

The statement followed approval by a U.S. Senate committee of a resolution calling for Taiwan's future to be "settled peacefully, free of coercion and in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan."

But the Chinese stopped short of saying they might call off a planned exchange of visits by the two heads of government.

"We are keeping a close watch on the developments and the attitude of the U.S. government," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

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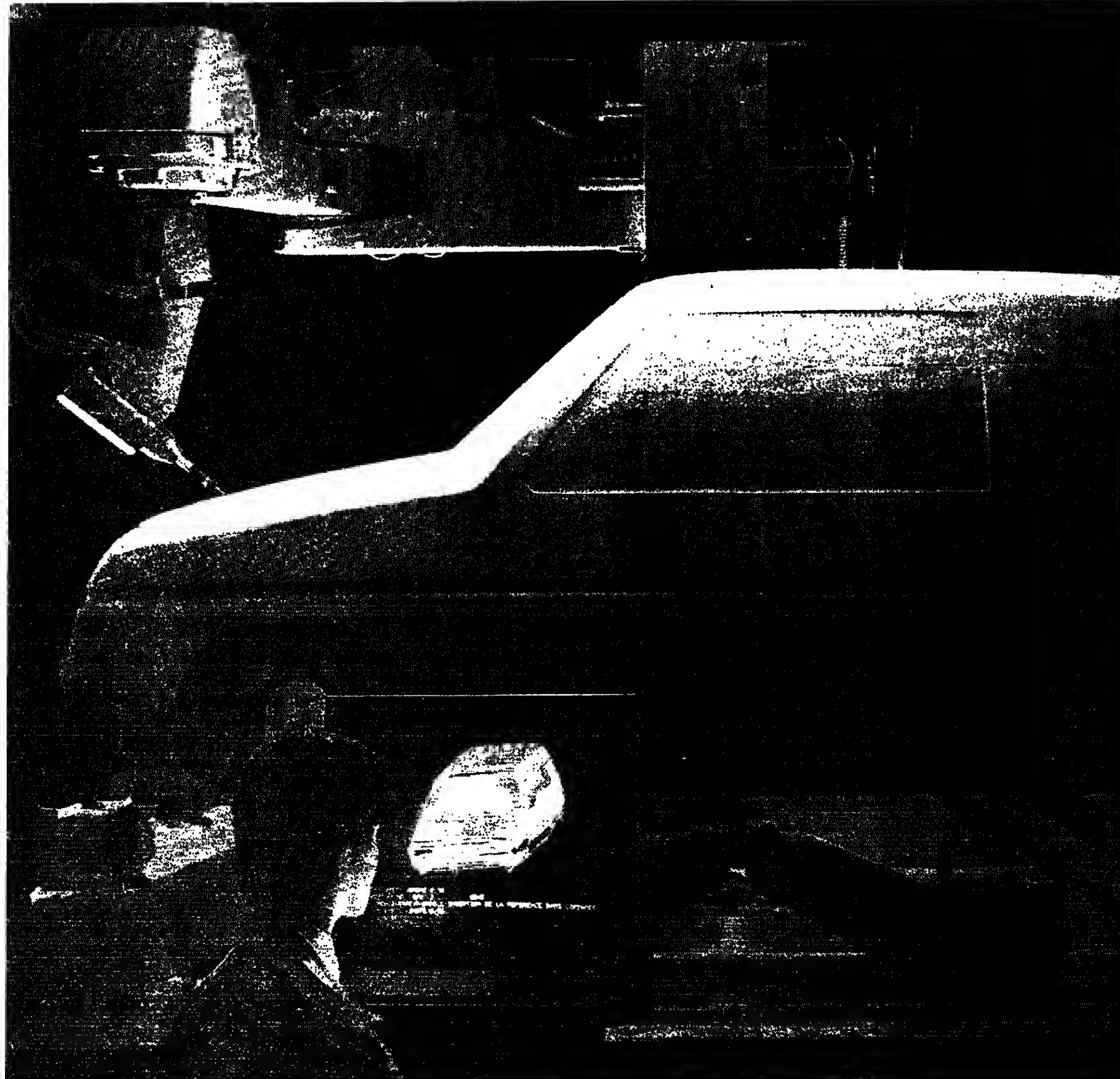
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Guatemala Forms Civilian Patrols Against Rebels

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — In less than two years, Guatemala has mobilized more than 700,000 men, or nearly 10 percent of its population, in "self-defense" patrols to fight anti-government guerrillas, according to church officials and foreign diplomats.

The officials say that the patrols have hurt the rebels by limiting their base of popular support.

However, as the numbers of civilians in the self-defense patrols have increased, so have human-rights problems, raising serious questions about the long-term benefits of the patrols, according to these officials. They add that it remains to be seen whether the government will follow through with social programs that could turn what is now obligatory civilian duty into genuine support.

While Central American countries cope with burgeoning guerrilla movements, Guatemala provides one of the few examples of a country that has, at least temporarily, dispersed the leftist insurgency by mobilizing its civilian population. In its objective to keep the present government in power, the Guatemalan military and civil defense block committees that provide a vigilance service for the Sandinistas.

In a three-day trip through northern Guatemala, the ragtag groups of 20 men — some carrying rifles, but most armed with sticks and machetes — went in evidence everywhere.

All the country's programs are accomplished with minimal assistance from the United States. Guatemala has not accepted military aid from Washington since 1977, when Congress attached human-rights conditions to such assistance.

In late 1981, Guatemala's guerrilla movements had established a broad base of support among Indians in the country's highlands. The government seriously set back the movement, according to church officials and human-rights groups, by going on a killing spree in early 1982 that terrorized the population and led to the death of nearly 3,000 Indians suspected of being guerrilla sympathizers. About 70,000 others fled across the border to Mexico.

The army has maintained control in the regions that were considered guerrilla strongholds two years ago by establishing the civil defense units. Essentially, a peasant joined the patrol because to

refuse was equivalent to admitting he was a rebel sympathizer.

The patrols had kept the guerrillas from moving freely in the countryside and prevented many peasants from giving local logistical support to the guerrillas.

"All of those eyes are on the subversives," said Colonel Mario Enrique Paiz Bolanos, director of civil affairs for the high command.

All Guatemalan men from 18 to 50 must serve in the civil defense patrols, which generally means manning a guard post for a 12-hour period every 5, 10 or 15 days, depending on the population of the village.

"Like everyone, I am in a civil defense patrol," said Manuel Pérez, 65, a farmer stationed at a small thatched guard post set between cornfields.

Most peasants interviewed seemed genuinely involved in the work. There were some complaints that the service was obligatory, but for the most part the peasants echoed the government line.

"It is an obligation, but it is good for us," said Carlos Chinchia, 45. "We haven't had any trouble here, but we stayed because the guerrillas could return. If they come we

are in a position to defend ourselves."

Despite Mr. Chinchia's bravado, the ill-trained and badly armed patrols would be an easy target to a guerrilla force. Military officials estimate that only one man out of every 100 is armed.

"Mutually they are of very little value and could easily be overtaken, but psychologically speaking the army has won the war by establishing the civil patrol," said a social worker in the northern town of Cobán, which two years ago was surrounded by guerrilla camps.

"The minute the army gives the civilian a gun" or enlists him in service, the social worker said, "the guerrilla becomes his enemy because the guerrilla can kill him."

Some civilian forces have engaged in their own terrorist activities, according to church officials and foreign diplomats.

In the town of Chichicastenango, in the northern province of Quiché, there have been at least three cases in which civil patrols killed suspected subversives in their own villages, according to a foreign diplomat who carried out an investigation.

In one incident, patrols from six villages went to the town of Chichicastenango.

Argentine Panel on War Said to Urge Prosecutions

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — An Argentine armed forces panel has recommended that charges carrying the death sentence be filed against two military leaders for "gross incompetence" in last year's war with Britain over the Falkland Islands, according to a magazine report.

The weekly newsmagazine *Seveo* Days said the two members of the previous ruling junta cited for extreme incompetence were the former president and army commander, General Leopoldo Galtieri, and the former navy commander, Admiral Jorge Isaac Anaya.

It said 14 other ranking officers, including the former air force chief, General Basilio Lami Dozo, and General Mario Menéndez, who was the military governor during the occupation of the islands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas, should face charges carrying unspecified prison terms.

Seven Days published a long excerpt from the report that it said was delivered Sept. 23 to the current government.

The panel was named to examine the war in which at least 712 Argentine and 255 British soldiers and sailors were killed.



BUENOS AIRES BAUBLES — A street vendor offers posters, banners, buttons and hats to mark the inauguration of Raúl Alfonsín as president of Argentina Dec. 10.

Trouble Is Feared At Prison in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citing what they said was a pervasive atmosphere of racism, brutality and institutional indifference, a group of New York lawyers has charged that conditions at the state prison at Attica had deteriorated to "an emergency situation."

In a 30-page report Tuesday, the group, Prisoners Legal Services of New York detailed what it said were prison conditions that "have been worsening steadily over the past few years" and that led to a peaceful work strike by more than 1,700 inmates in September. Attica, which was designed for 1,700 inmates, now holds 2,200.

But the commissioner of the State Department of Correctional Services, Thomas A. Coughlin 3d, assailed the legal group for what he called unsubstantiated charges. He said an investigation of brutality charges at Attica by the U.S. Justice Department last year had vindicated the prison.

Israeli Sentence Palestinians

United Press International

TEL AVIV — A military court sentenced three Palestinians on Wednesday to prison terms ranging from five to seven years for throwing gasoline bombs at Israeli vehicles in the occupied West Bank a few months ago, Israel Radio said.



U.S. soldiers move into the countryside in northern Honduras during maneuvers with the Honduran Army. The exercises are designed to provide experience in fighting insurgents.

Hondurans Are Said to Rout Rebel Unit

Untried Army Group Thwarts Cuban-Trained Invaders

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Put to the test of battle for the first time since a 1969 war with El Salvador, the Honduran armed forces have defeated a Nicaraguan-backed guerrilla unit, according to U.S. and Honduran military officials.

The previously ill-regarded Honduran Army's three-month campaign against the force of Cuban-trained guerrillas, the officials said, may have been the most successful anti-insurgency operation in Central America since the Guatemalan Army wiped out a guerrilla threat in the late 1960s with the backing of the U.S. Army Special Forces.

A column of 96 Cuban-trained rebels was virtually destroyed in the engagements in the isolated Honduran province of Olanchito in recent months, officials said, and the rebels' overall leader, José Antonio Reyes Mata, was killed.

Mr. Reyes Mata, a Cuban-educated physician, has long been considered Honduras' leading Marxist; he was a colleague of Che Guevara in the latter's ill-fated attempt to start a revolution in Bolivia.

Officials said that captured guerrillas and their papers provided valuable intelligence on the rebels' plan to set up four separate forces to launch a campaign of sabotage and terror aimed at destabilizing the government of President Roberto Somoza Córdoba.

The campaign was carried out in an isolated corner of Honduras, in semitropical mountains close to the Nicaraguan border, and few local residents saw any evidence of the guerrillas. Thus, initial government reports of the invasion were considered exaggerated by many Hondurans.

Now, evidence has begun to emerge that substantiates the government's assertions.

Interviews with insurgents who deserted the guerrilla force once it entered Honduras and with U.S. military officials indicate that a major effort to subvert Honduras was prevented by a combination of luck and effective military action by the Honduran armed forces.

"The Hondurans," said one high-ranking U.S. military official here, "were extremely lucky to have found out about the guerrillas shortly after they smuck into the country because of information

given to them by deserters. But they deserve a lot of credit for the efficiency and effectiveness of the counterinsurgency operation that they mounted against it."

Mr. Reyes Mata's plans to set up an insurgency in Honduras apparently were hurt by the questionable loyalty of many of the men he had recruited. Many of his recruits, deserters from his ranks, were virtually dumped into joining him, then taken to a camp in western Cuba for a year of political indoctrination and military training.

"I gave myself up as soon as I was back in Honduras and could get away," said José Martín Barahona, an 18-year-old from Olanchito province. "I was never in agreement with their plans."

He said he was deceived by his brother "into believing that I had been selected for a training course in mechanics in Panama."

His brother, Serapio Romero, 30, was one of Mr. Reyes Mata's followers in Honduras who helped recruit unwary youths for fictional training courses. Once the youths crossed into Nicaragua heading for their promised educations, they were taken to a house near Managua, according to Mr. Barahona, held there for several weeks, then sent to Cuba for training.

Honduran military intelligence officials say most of the 21 former insurgents now in custody give similar stories.

Serapio Romero, who became the commander of one of Mr. Reyes Mata's three platoons entering Honduras, is reportedly still at large with an estimated half-dozen men. The Honduran Army believes they are the only survivors from the original 96-man force.

The captured deserters said the Honduran insurgent force returned last year to Nicaragua under Mr. Reyes Mata's command and underwent further training with Nicaragua's Sandinist army on operations against the anti-Sandinist guerrillas of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, financed and advised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

In July, the force was moved to the Nicaraguan border town of Somotillo. On July 17 an advance party crossed the Rio Coco into Olanchito province, heading for a planned base camp deep in the Cordillera. Entre Rios mountain range. Mr. Reyes Mata led the rest of the group over the border two days later.

The plan, as pieced together by

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Qualifications: Master's degree in journalism, social communication or related field. Fluency in English with working knowledge of French and/or Spanish; knowledge of other European languages an advantage. Minimum fifteen years progressively responsible management experience with a broad background in social communication and information. Previous working experience in an international environment preferable.

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Pretoria Unveils a Plan For 'Separate but Equal' Education of the Races

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — The government announced Wednesday that it intends to change its educational system to provide "separate but equal" schooling for the country's different race groups.

At present, according to an estimate by the Institute of Race Relations, a statistical group, the government spends one-sixth as much to educate each black child as it does for each white.

But the minister of national education, Gerrit N. Viljoen, rejected a recommendation by a government-appointed commission that the segregated education departments for whites, persons of mixed race, Indians and blacks be brought under one minister.

Instead, Mr. Viljoen announced a system that would result in a total of 15 educational ministers and nine councils on education.

The commission had recommended a consolidation of the various departments two years ago, saying differences of race could not justify unequal treatment and that a single minister would be able to bring about greater equality.

"Equal opportunities for education, including equal standards in education for every inhabitant irrespective of race, color, creed or sex, shall be the purposeful endeavor of the state," Mr. Viljoen said.

But he added that under the new constitution, which white voters ratified overwhelmingly in a referendum Nov. 2, the government was committed to the principle that each population group should have its own education department. Mr. Viljoen did, however, accept the need for coordination among the departments.

He said the government would try to decrease overcrowding in black schools to achieve the goal of equal education, but added that this would have to be done "within the restrictions imposed by the financial capability of the country."

He also pledged that it would not be done at the cost of lowering the standard of white education.

Mr. Viljoen said his policy statement "should be seen in the light of the ideal of parity and of the realization that if parity is not achieved in the shortest possible time, stability, justice and the economic prosperity of the country will not be served."

However, he rejected a recommendation by the commission that blacks be allowed to use underutilized facilities in white schools, de-

spite the massive overcrowding in black schools.

"Any departure from the policy of separate residential areas for the various population groups is unacceptable," Mr. Viljoen said.

The proliferation of education departments was one of the first concrete indications that the new constitution will dramatically increase the size of the bureaucracy. Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has said the bill will take effect in the second half of next year.

The constitution provides for three separate chambers of parliament. It calls for the whites to have one deputy for every two representing persons of mixed race and for every four elected by Indians. Black South Africans would remain unrepresented, except in the so-called homelands, nominally free states that are recognized only by South Africa.

There are 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million people of mixed race, 850,000 Indians and 21 million blacks in South Africa.

In addition to the education ministers in each of the 10 homelands, there are to be separate white, mixed-race and Indian education ministers in the council of ministers of each of the three chambers of parliament. They will run separate educational systems for their own racial groups.

There also is to be a minister of general educational affairs in the main cabinet. That official is to coordinate the different racial ministries, as well as provide support services for all of them. Mr. Viljoen stressed Wednesday that the ethnic ministers will not be responsible to him.

In addition, there is to be a second education minister in the general cabinet, heading a department that will run a separate educational system for the blacks who do not live in the homelands.

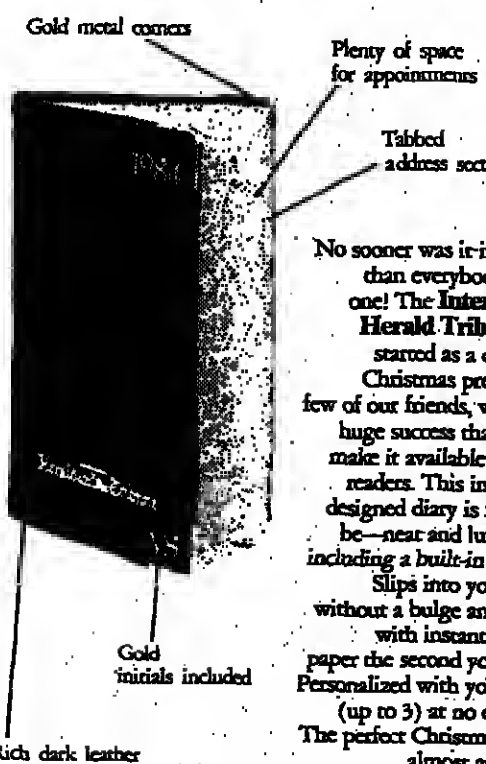
There is to be one council to advise the minister of general educational affairs on matters up to high-school level, and another to counsel the minister on university and technical college education.

There also is to be an additional advisory committee with representatives from the three ethnic departments and the two general ministries, as well as a statutory certifying council to supervise curricula and examinations.

Finally, there are to be four teachers' professional councils for whites, people of mixed-race, Indians and Africans, with a central registering body for all of them.

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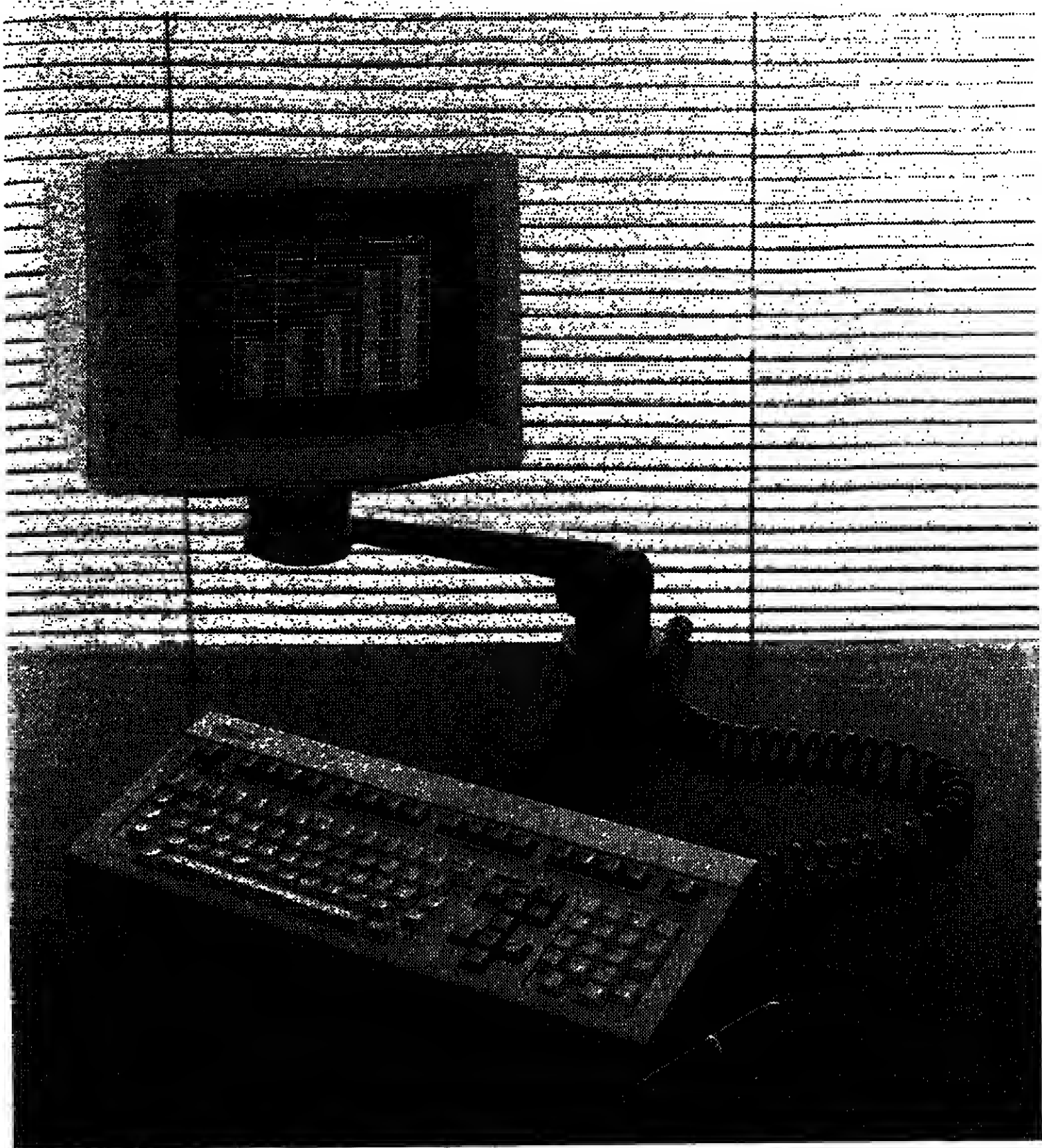
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Nuclear Horror Show

If graphic renderings of the horror of war were a way of promoting peace, there might have been no major wars in this century. Except in wartime, most war stories tend to be anti-war. Yet "The Red Badge of Courage" did not reduce America's enthusiasm for World War I. "All Quiet on the Western Front" did not protect the West against World War II. Indeed, one could argue that humanism in the contemplation of war can breed pacifism, which may only render democracies vulnerable, and this is the case.

While it does not follow that depicting war is bad for you, there should be a presumption against this week's rampant notion in America that portraying war as horrible is a meaningful political act, even if the portrayal arouses widespread fear. There is no basis for believing that frightened societies behave wisely, or even peacefully. And if true history does not suffice to instruct us in the madness of war, how could a grade-B fiction about the future?

What did Sunday's nationally televised film "The Day After" finally teach us? Nothing. The film's admirers — and exploiters — say that nuclear war is different, that a rendering of the end of all meaningful life is instruction enough. They observe that there can be no history to instruct us in the madness of war, how could a grade-B fiction about the future?

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Kansas, and to become intolerant of any policy that allows for the use of those weapons. Very well, then: What policy? The political debate surrounding the film has been rapid. Our policy will save you from that awful day, the president's men were quick to say. No, only ours will save you, said his fiercest critics. In fact, "The Day After" gave not even a clue that anyone had any policy, or that politics can reduce or aggravate the danger.

Don't let the children watch this grisly madness alone, said ABC, help them to understand that it is not just, that life can prevail. But did ABC map any paths of reason? Or explore the emotions of the escalation by which its mock war occurred? Or examine the theories of deterrence that it imagined to have failed so disastrously? Even as doomsday fiction, this film had little political value. "Dr. Strangelove" reflected acutely on the nuclear condition and even offered a practical warning about mechanical accident. "Seven Days in May" warned about letting madmen too near the nuclear trigger. The only comment implicit in "The Day After" was that if it ever happens, smart folks will die first, or have shoguns to defend their well-stocked shelters.

For all the pompous pretense, this was an entertainment. Yes, entertainment: as in horror show, disaster movie, Grimm fairy tale. A hundred million Americans were empathetically incinerated, then left on the true day after without a single idea to chew upon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Nadir in Ulster?

Sixty people inside the church were singing hymns and three men were handing out Bibles at the door when the gunmen burst in. They opened fire with automatic weapons, killing three worshipers and wounding seven in Darkey, Northern Ireland. In this case the victims were Protestant and the killers Catholic.

Sectarian murders are nothing special in Ulster. Sunday's violence brought the number of people killed since 1969 to 2,330. But the utter horror of murder inside a church where people were peacefully praying — not a single person in the congregation was known to be connected in any way with a police or paramilitary organization — makes this incident extraordinary. It is the one occasion in recent memory when the IRA and the Reverend Ian Paisley have agreed. Both condemned this slaughter of innocents apparently carried out by members of the Irish National Liberation Army, a Marxist offshoot of the IRA.

In 13 years more than 24,000 people have been wounded in Northern Ireland. The violence has cost British and Irish taxpayers an

estimated £12 billion. The prison population in Ulster is proportionally the highest in Western Europe. The psychic cost — the effects, especially on children, of living under constant threat of violence — is immeasurable.

Twenty years ago there was a similar act of violence in a house of worship in the United States. Four small black girls were killed in Alabama when a Birmingham church was bombed by racists. The tragedy rocked America. The shock of innocent murdered in a church had a profound impact even on those Americans most opposed to integration.

The Birmingham bombing was a turning point in the civil rights movement; it demonstrated the depths to which racial animosity had descended. Might the Darkey church massacre have a similar effect on the people of Northern Ireland? Perhaps, finally, a growing number will join the few brave peacekeepers in that troubled corner of the world and say, "We will go no further with this madness. Let us begin to learn to live together."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Double Warning From Bonn
Events of the past week [in West Germany] should be seen as both a reassurance and a warning. There is reassurance in the fact that a democratically elected government is managing to carry through the policies of the alliance. There is a warning in the divisive effects that this has had on the country in general and the Social Democrats in particular.

There are two main lessons to be drawn from the warning. One is that the central consensus in West German politics will not hold unless it is part of a NATO consensus on East-West relations. The other is that West Germany's growing self-confidence and distance from the Nazi period are increasingly becoming a liability in the present structure of NATO and in particular its reliance on American nuclear weapons.

How to adjust to this new reality is one of the most pressing tasks before the alliance.

—The Times (London).

Double-Talk About Grenada
The State Department's U-turn concerning reports of a mass grave in Grenada was only another demonstration of how the administration has played fast and loose with the facts over the invasion of that island.

Not all the deceptions have been intentional, but some may have been. The point is, the administration has unnecessarily and persistently misled the public about a venture that has caused important damage to U.S. diplomacy in two hemispheres and flagrantly violated international law. The amazing and frightening thing is that the public doesn't seem to care. The same citizens who have been continuously bamboozled have rewarded President Reagan for the invasion with a surge of support in public opinion polls.

When the United States wages an undeclared war against any nation, even a tiny nation in the Caribbean, the public has a right

to more from its government than double-talk, manipulation of the media, bland assurances and extravagant claims.

—The Milwaukee Journal.

Hong Kong and China
The massive leap in Hong Kong's domestic exports to China this year must be seen as a strong indication of the way in which purchasing power is growing in the People's Republic. Indeed, if unmanifested cargo that is shipped to China through the hands of smugglers were included, the People's Republic would be easily the biggest customer for Hong Kong-made goods and re-exports, after the United States.

The growth of the China market demonstrates that Hong Kong can play a useful part in helping the People's Republic improve its international trading position. It must be obvious to officials at every level in China that while reunification remains the ideal, the economic benefits from maintaining this territory as an independent entity are considerable.

—South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Beauty and the Beauties
It would be foolish to suggest that one person could be universally accepted as being more "beautiful" than all the others.

There is little point to the disagreement over whether the judges made a mistake when they selected Sarah-Jane Hutt of Great Britain as the new Miss World. While a reporter described Miss Hutt as "modest" for acknowledging that she was not the most beautiful woman in the world, she was really only stating the obvious. There is no such person.

Yet some Miss World contestants are complaining about the selection. Sometimes the old clichés say it best. The disagreement confirms that beauty is in the eye of the beholder, and the complaints by the poor losers suggest once again that beauty is only skin deep.

—The Omaha (Nebraska) World-Herald.

FROM OUR NOV. 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Wright's Happy Flying Student
PARIS — Comte de Lambert, the first of Mr. Wilbur Wright's pupils to drive a flying machine, has returned to Paris. Speaking with a Herald correspondent, Comte de Lambert said: "The Wright brothers have produced a marvelous machine which can readily be learned in a few lessons. Personally, I have experienced no difficulties. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that one has an almost perfect instinct. The Wright airplane is so sensitive to the human touch that any error that may be made with it can only be ascribed to the driver. I believe Mr. Wright to be perfectly accurate when he says that in the hands of a trained operator his machine can remain out as long as the ordinary birds do."

1933: Return to Gold Standard Asked
WASHINGTON — Re-establishment of the dollar on a gold basis, coupled with safeguards to be agreed upon by international action, was urged [on Nov. 23] in a resolution adopted by the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board, which expressed sympathy for President Roosevelt's monetary policy but warned against continuance of a "currency of fluctuating value" as precluding "lasting improvement in business" and as being ineffective to adjust existing discrepancies in price levels. The council warned that unless the Roosevelt administration acted to stabilize the dollar, it would become increasingly difficult for it to finance its large commitments for reconstruction and to refinance maturing obligations.

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Director of Foreign

SCIENCE

Touch of Whimsy
Added to ShuttleBy Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

COLUMBIA, which is scheduled to return to orbit next week, will take with it the most ambitious schedule for scientific projects ever done in space — as well as a touch of whimsy.

If all goes well as the shuttle flies over France, a 160-mile section of the Greenwich Meridian will be lit up to demonstrate the presence of "intelligence on earth."

The Greenwich experiment, sponsored by SETI-France, a group searching for extraterrestrial intelligence, is an emblematic example of the European influence on the flight. It is aimed at awakening an interest in communication with civilizations that may be orbiting other stars.

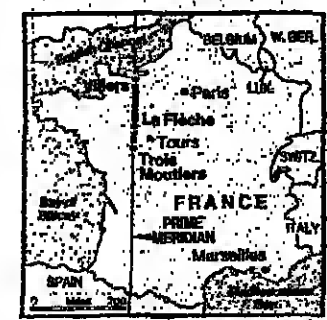
A total of 21 experiments are planned for the nine-day mission, which is to begin Monday. It should be the longest and most scientifically productive of any shuttle flight to date.

The planned Spacelab experiments fall into five broad categories: earth and atmospheric observations, solar physics, astronomy, materials processing in a space environment, and human physiology.

During the past century, when many scientists believed there might be a civilization on Mars, a variety of schemes were proposed to signal the existence of intelligent creatures on Earth. The mathematician Karl Friedrich Gauss is credited with a scheme to plant broad zones of forest in Siberia, forming a huge right triangle.

It was also proposed that squares be planted on each side of the triangle to illustrate the Pythagorean theorem, or that canals be dug in the Sahara to form a geometric figure. The water would be covered with kerosene and ignited at night.

(There is not longer any suspicion that higher forms of life exist anywhere as close as the planet Mars. Next week's demonstration is the



winner in a competition conducted among French youths by the European Space Agency, which developed the Spacelab, Europe-1, a radio station and SETI-France.

The "meridian" after passing through Greenwich, England, runs across France from Normandy to Spain. The section illuminated by floodlights, according to SETI-France, will extend from Villers in the English Channel to Trois Montiers, southwest of Tours.

At the La Fliche airport, on the meridian, 50 pyrotechnic flares will be illuminated in the form of a cross at 6:45 P.M. Tuesday, in the shuttle's 18th orbit. Although the ground will be in darkness, the spacecraft should be in sunlight and visible from the ground as a fast-moving point of light.

In Paris on the previous day, 200 pyrotechnic torches will be ignited in the Place du Pantheon, producing a flare that, according to the project sponsors, should be visible with the naked eye at one quarter the distance to the moon, about 60,000 miles from the earth. Because of a two-month delay in the Spacelab launch, winter weather is approaching, and with it less likelihood that skies will be clear. But the project's sponsors are still hopeful. The delay may also hamper several of the scientific experiments, in particular those involving observation of auroral displays over the Arctic in coordination with ground observations.

The Spacelab will carry an accelerator to fire a beam of electrons into space and produce artificial auroras, but because of the delay and operational constraints the northernmost part of the orbit will be too brightly illuminated by sunlight for auroras to be visible.

SPACELAB, built over the past decade at a cost of \$1 billion, is the first manned laboratory designed to be carried into space and returned to earth. It sits in the cargo bay of the shuttle and, like the living area of the shuttle, is pressurized to provide a "shirt-sleeve" environment for the scientists. They can move back and forth to the operational area of the shuttle through a transfer tunnel.

Next week's mission will involve extensive tests of its operating systems as well as a rich menu of scientific experiments.

The two scientists in Spacelab will be the first to fly in space without training as astronauts. They are Ulf Merbold of the Max Planck Institute in Stuttgart, and



The New York Times

Byron K. Lichtenberg of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They will be aided by two astronauts trained in use of the Spacelab, Owen Garriott and Robert Parker. The shuttle will be flown by John W. Young, mission commander, and Brewster Shaw, pilot.

The mission will begin the operational use of the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System. A booster on the relay system's first satellite, carried into space by a shuttle mission, failed to push it to its assigned geostationary orbit 23,000 miles above the Equator. The satellite finally reached there after prolonged nudging from its maneuvering jets.

Scientists from 14 countries will have experiments on the mission and monitor them from a new control room, the Payload Operations Control Center, one floor below the Mission Control Center in Houston. It will be linked with the spacecraft both by the relay satellite and a direct shuttle-to-ground link when within range.

Plans call for two relay satellites on opposite sides of the earth, making contact with a shuttle possible throughout its orbit without dependence on ground relays that, at times, have proved unreliable.

The second relay satellite has not yet been launched. Furthermore, on this mission the shuttle will be unable to use the relay satellite now in orbit during periods when Spacelab experiments require that it be oriented so that the shuttle antenna is aimed directly away from the relay satellite.

The flight was delayed after the discovery that carbon cloth insulation on one of the nozzles of a booster rocket on an earlier flight had almost burned through. The

rocket was one of those attached to each side of the shuttle and then drop into the sea for recovery.

The trouble was traced to a batch of insulation that had not been properly cured. One of the two boosters assigned to the coming mission had insulation from the same batch and was replaced.

Among projects threatened by the delay is the obtaining of detailed images of northern Europe. Because of the late season, this may be hindered by cloud cover. Weather could also affect the mapping of Europe with a new scanning radar developed by the European Space Agency that is similar, though not identical, to one carried on an earlier shuttle mission.

RAIN, snow and clouds would hamper its performance. It is hoped, however, that it will be able, for the first time, to map in detail the drainage system of the Amazon basin, since the radar does not show the dense rain forest. It may even be possible to assess the alkalinity of the soil there from its effect on radar echoes.

Spacelab instruments will scan the heavens above and the earth's atmosphere below at ultraviolet and infrared wavelengths that cannot penetrate the atmosphere. Targets of the ultraviolet telescope include distant quasars, hot stars and galaxies.

Space Telescope Dies

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — The Infrared Astronomical Telescope has run out of helium coolant and by Thursday will be a "useless instrument in space," the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said Tuesday. It was launched Jan. 25.

A Doctor's Crusade for Live-Cell Therapy

By Mavis D. Guinard

International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — At 87, Dr. Franklin Z. Bircher believes he keeps alive and well on the low-protein, high-fiber diet his father devised at the turn of the century. Though a couple of freak accidents have slowed down a man who took up water skiing at 60 and enjoyed his round of golf up to a year ago, he turns up at his modern offices early each morning. "Because of financial reverses, I work because I have to. But I also feel, as a doctor and a scientist, that my task is not over."

Highly respected as a dietetic specialist, Dr. Bircher ventured onto the more controversial ground of live-cell therapy in the 1950s. He is now convinced that he can prove its effects by microphotographs of his patients' capillaries.

As the son of the practitioner who would have replaced *fondues* with *bircher muesli* in the Swiss diet, Dr. Bircher became hooked on this health food at the age of 2. "It is high energy food," he said as he dipped into a fluffy concoction of freshly grated apple, rolled oats and yogurt mixed with more fruit and nuts. According to Dr. Bircher — who gets no royalties from the packaged brands since the basic recipe was never registered — the best *muesli* is the one you mix yourself. Freshness counts.

Dr. Max Bircher-Benner discovered the virtues of health foods when most doctors were obsessed with germs and hygiene. His son thinks traditional medicine has focused too long on the causes of disease rather than the condition of the patient.

After medical studies here and in Vienna — psychoanalysis under Freud, cardiology, radiology and endocrinology — Franklin Bircher became his father's staunchest advocate. Surrounded by a lifetime clutter of souvenirs, he looks back on the time his unorthodox stands first made him an outsider.

His ideas on nutrition were dismissed as a fad. Then, as today, he insisted that people eat far too much. "We should cut protein intake by a third, double our vegetables, and avoid white flour and white sugar altogether." At the time, he could not prove why. It would be years before experiments would find that cooking destroys vitamins and that fibers help regulate transit. On that score, Dr. Bircher has lived long enough to see dietetic stores and vegetarian restaurants as common as banks in Zurich.

During World War I, though, he unsuccessfully battled the Swiss Army to add fresh vegetables to the soldiers' meat and potato routine.



Dr. Franklin E. Bircher and his mentor, Dr. Paul Niehans.

But in 1918, he believes, he saved the men in his battalion from a lethal flu epidemic by putting them on a strict Bircher diet.

To fight for his other beliefs, Dr. Bircher entered politics. From an independent seat in parliament, he stood for social and health insurance, fought to have chiropractors recognized (a narrow victory) and pushed for a federal food commission. If he had had his way it would have promoted whole wheat bread, nonoxic additives and enriched cereals — a measure some governments are investigating today. In the 30s, in a country that loves its wine, a clause to increase the tax on alcoholic beverages roused the voters to defeat his proposal.

HOWEVER, his dietetic notions were remembered in World War II and he was invited to draw up a minimal-diet plan. The landlocked Swiss plowed parks into market gardens and tightened their belts. They were put on a balanced 2,300-calorie diet for the duration. Official before-and-after tests showed they had never been so fit.

Despite this wartime recognition, Dr. Bircher, by then at the head of his father's sanatorium, became lapsed at the slow recovery of his severe cases. After trying hydrotherapy, ozone and acupuncture, he became intrigued with a revolutionary live-cell therapy proposed by Dr. Paul Niehans, a surgeon and endocrinologist in Vevey.

Recalling that he was almost 50 then, and under considerable stress, Dr. Bircher said his own doctor had warned that he could not live more than a year at that rate. Recognizing that the new method derived from an ancient medical notion, he offered to test it on himself. The original treatment was painful, but its results con-

vinced him that Dr. Niehans was on the right track. He became his closest collaborator.

Dr. Bircher feels his particular contribution to live-cell therapy was to refine the process. Today, patients are given a thorough checkup, with attention to sources of infection like teeth or tonsils. The necessary glands are taken from the fetuses of ewes, specially raised for the purpose under the supervision of cantonal vets. According to need, a variety of organs are blended and an intramuscular injection given within a few hours.

"In a lamb's organs, you find every medication lined up on a pharmacist's shelf," he said. As a disciple of Dr. Niehans, who died in 1971, Dr. Bircher is certain that pharmaceutical hormones like insulin and estrogens simply create a dependency, while live cells stimulate normal functions. His claim is that cell therapy, combined with an appropriate diet and massive vitamin "cocktails," has brought relief in cases of high blood pressure, liver trouble, arthritis, obesity and circulatory problems.

Does it retard aging? Dr. Bircher is cautious. Improved functions give renewed vitality, but he feels this is only a side effect. To him the main importance of the combined cellular treatment is preventive.

Rich Fossil Find in Texas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers, in one of the richest dinosaur finds ever made on this continent, said Tuesday that they have found the remains of several new varieties of 200-million-year-old animals, including possibly the oldest snake ever discovered. The find of bones was made by a team from Texas Tech University in a quarry about 60 miles southeast of Lubbock.

SAVING MONEY FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Success in operating banks and building societies depends on attracting and keeping enough customers who wish to save; to serve the customers who wish to borrow. But there's a problem. As the number of customers grows, so does the cost of administering the accounts. Thus, banks and building societies have been among the first to invest in office automation.

One of the pioneers in financial office automation in Britain is the world's largest building society, The Halifax. In 1979 it placed an order for Philips PTS 6000 Financial Terminal

Systems to automate some 600 offices. This included a network of some 2500 front-office cashier workstations, 580 back-office systems and 625 branch controllers.

Pleased with 'Phase One', The Halifax has now invested a further £3 million with Philips, bringing the total to some £18 million.

The Halifax selected Philips, firstly, because the PTS 6000 was purpose-designed for financial institutions. There was no need to compromise, and each system could be matched to each office: Philips commitment to

full support was another decisive factor.

A typical front-office workstation centres on a simple terminal reducing the operations needed to complete a transaction from six down to just one. Customers can now be served much more quickly - at much less cost. This unit is supported by single line display screens and everything needed to automate customer transactions and keep the accounts up-to-date.

The newest order with Philips includes £3 million for Automated Teller Machines. First developed by Diebold - U.S.A. leader in such machines - they are now part of Philips range of financial systems. This follows a three-way marketing agreement with Diebold and with DeLaRue, one of the world leaders in automated cash-handling systems.

The Halifax is one fine example of how Philips technology is saving money for financial institutions.

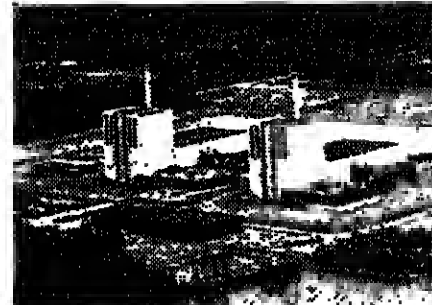
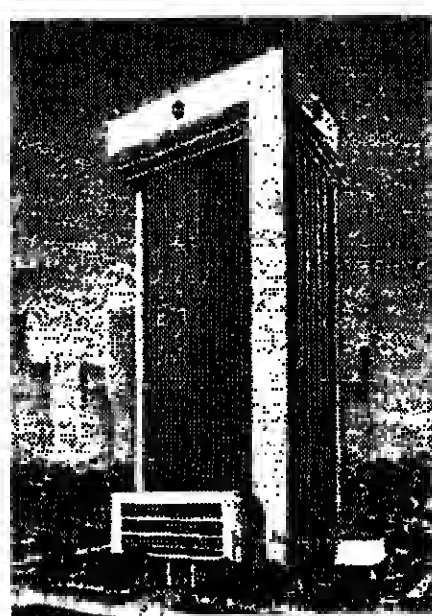
Other users of Philips Financial Terminal Systems include: Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Österreichische Länderbank and Sparkassenverband, Austria; Savings Bank and Banque Paribas, Belgium; the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Canada; Crédit Commercial de France, France; AMRO Bank, Rabobank, Holland; Bank of America, Hong Kong and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.; Auckland Savings Bank, the National Bank and the Westpac Banking Corp., New Zealand; Norway's Bergen Bank, Christiania Bank OG Kreditkasse and Norske Kreditbank, Norway; Saudi British Bank, Singapore's Development Bank; Banco de Vizcaya, Spain; Svenska Handelsbanken, Sweden; Schweizerische Volksbank, Switzerland; Bangkok Bank, Thailand; Barclays Bank and the Scottish Trustee and Savings Bank Group, United Kingdom; Banpais, Mexico; Overseas Chinese Banking Corporation, Malaysia; Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; the postal administrations of New Zealand, Sweden, Taiwan, Holland, etc.

Photo by courtesy of Halifax Building Society

ENERGY-EFFECTIVE OFFICE
LIGHTING, SINGAPORE

When the lighting installation of the new Monetary Authority of Singapore building is completed in 1984, it will represent the most energy-effective of its kind in the Republic. This is because it employs Philips high-frequency electronic ballasts.

Unlike conventional lighting ballasts, HF ballasts work with special fluorescent "TL" lamps at a frequency of 25,000 Hz or more. This significantly improves lamp efficiency and energy economy, giving savings of 23% or more while providing the same light as conventional fluorescent systems. Instant start, freedom from flicker, dimming possibilities to eliminate glare from VDU screens and automatic switch-off if the lamp fails to strike are other important features. The MAS building installation is an example of how HF lighting systems can give an impressive return-on-investment. In this case, the saving amounts to some 220,000 kilowatt hours per year.

SECURITY FOR A NUCLEAR
POWER STATION

Sweden's new Forsmark 3 nuclear power station serves as example of Philips multi-disciplinary approach to large installations. In addition to providing a fully integrated 'state-of-the-art' electronic security system, Philips also supplies the indoor and outdoor lighting.

A large number of intrusion detection devices, along with many CCTV cameras from the Video 50 range, will be connected to monitors and alarm/transmission equipment in a Local Supervisory Station. This allows maximum security to be achieved with low manpower requirements.

Supporting this system with excellent night visibility are Philips HNF 001 floodlights, each equipped with two 400W SON-T high-pressure sodium lamps. Meanwhile, the reactor hall is lit with SNF 011 floodlights, providing excellent light distribution with minimum glare and maximum safety.

WIDE AREA COMMUNICATIONS
NETWORK

Philips has developed a networking system that allows different makes of office automation and data handling equipment to communicate with each other. Called SOPHO-NET, it is an advanced packet-switched business communications network that can connect main-frame computers, mini-computers, data-bases, word processors, terminals and other hardware - regardless of manufacture. Corporate, branch or departmental networking is possible as well as connection to public and private networks up to a global level. Thus enabling users to 'reach-out' through the network for the information they require. This ability to utilize previously incompatible data, text and image information equipment within a single networking system will be of particular interest to large organisations who have invested in a variety of different 'stand-alone' equipment. SOPHO-NET is one of the first 'computer-manufacturer-independent' networking systems in the world.



These are just a few examples of Philips advanced technology. If you would like more information, contact your Philips organization or Philips Corporate Planning and Marketing Support, VOA-0217, 5600 MD Eindhoven, The Netherlands. Telex: 35000 PHTC NL. Please indicate in which of the above subjects you are interested:

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PHILIPS



SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

INSIGHTS

Soviet Influence in Africa Seems to Be Fading

Nations Warming to the West as Development Replaces Arms as Priority

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

NAIROBI — On a continent where the talk used to be of increasing Soviet influence, a young Zimbabwean has dropped the nickname Comrade Nikita and now is called Cowboy.

In Mozambique, officials tell of their shock on discovering that clerks of the Soviet airline Aeroflot were charging inflated prices for the tickets they issued so as to transfer more foreign currency to Moscow.

In Guinea, officials recall with laughter that, as part of aid efforts, the Soviet Union once sent them snowplows to serve as tractors without any apparent realization that drivers would have to be in sealed cabs designed for Siberian conditions.

These are but a few indications of how the perception of the Soviet Union has changed in parts of Africa.

Five years ago, in the aftermath of the seemingly successful Soviet involvement in Angola and Ethiopia, it was commonplace for African diplomats and Western officials to say that Moscow's influence was dominant in much of this continent and that its sway was increasing.

But these days, it is commonplace to hear that, among the activist and assertive powers in Africa, the Soviet Union is generally ranked below South Africa, France and Libya, as is the United States.

"Considering their investment," a European diplomat said in Zaire, "you would have to say that Moscow has done simply terribly in Africa."

Soviet technicians helped build Egypt's Aswan Dam, but 50,000 of them "were thrown out" in 1972, noted the diplomat, who declined to be named. Soviet advisers were also expelled from Sudan and Somalia, he said. And in Uganda, Idi Amin, whom Moscow had armed, was deposed.

The diplomat, who has served almost two decades in Africa, said such once pro-Soviet countries as Guinea and Congo were turning toward the West, at least in the area of economic development. And, he said, there had been recent signs that even Angola and Mozambique, both closely allied to Moscow, were pulling back from doctrinaire Marxism in their search for development capital.

Diplomats and area specialists cite many rea-

sons for the apparent sag in Soviet influence. Some say that the world recession, with its severe burden on poor, commodity-exporting African countries, has made it increasingly clear to these nations how heavily they rely on Western aid and on such institutions as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Some Africans have written that the fighting in Angola and the instability in Ethiopia, dragging on despite Soviet commitment, have lessened perceptions that Moscow is invincible.

In Angola, a perception of invincibility prevailed after a movement supported by Cuban troops and Soviet advisers won over guerrilla forces backed by the United States and South Africa in the civil war of the mid-1970s. Similarly, Soviet advisers and Cuban troops helped the Ethiopian government defeat a challenge by Somali rebels and Somali forces in 1978.

But Soviet experts are now viewed critically by some Africans. The Somalis, for example, say those they have encountered are aloof and given to racism. Cubans and Chinese are said to work and mix well with Africans.

African journalists have also suggested that the Soviet Union lost prestige in 1980 when

Zimbabwe came under the leadership of Robert Mugabe, the head of a guerrilla faction armed and supported mainly by the Chinese. Moscow had backed the guerrilla faction led by Joshua Nkomo.

Over the years, Moscow has concentrated on supporting liberation movements and supplying arms to friendly governments. Now, as almost all African countries have achieved independence, the need for development assistance and food shipments is supplanting requests for arms.

The Standard, a Nairobi newspaper, said in an editorial that the real challenges on the continent today were "disease, poverty, and ignorance," and it asked to what extent Moscow was "prepared to lend a hand, expertise, and cash to Africa's new war of liberation against these enemies."

According to diplomats, the Soviet Union has generally taken the position in recent years that, since it was never active as an imperial power in Africa, it has no moral responsibility for the continent's economic problems, which it describes as stemming directly from "imperial" domination.

Coastal Strongholds

Five years ago, diplomats contend, Moscow's influence seemed paramount in African countries dominating much of the east coast and long stretches of the west coast.

From Mozambique to Djibouti, only the relatively short Kenyan coast lay out of the Russians' potential control. In the west they seemed to be strong in Angola, and it appeared that, if South-West Africa were to gain its independence as Namibia, they could be expected to have a favored status there, since they were aiding the guerrilla group known as the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Once Rhodesia passed from white rule to black rule as Zimbabwe, it was suggested, a Soviet arc of influence would encircle and isolate South Africa. But this has not happened.

Instead, even though placards of Marx, Lenin and Engels still dominate Revolution Square in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, there are indications from there and from Mozambique as well that it may be time for better, even normal relations with the West.

A member of the Central Committee of Mozambique's ruling party, a committed Marxist, said in a recent conversation that as long as his country lived under the threat of South African attacks and of raids by South African-backed Mozambican rebels, it would need military backing.

He pointed out that the Soviet Union and Cuba alone were willing to offer military help. But for economic development, he said, Mozambique is taking a pragmatic course and looking for investments from those countries that have capital.

A recent visit to Lisbon by President Samora M. Machel, his first trip there since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, was reportedly intended to convey this approach. Just before Mr. Machel's trip, more than 30



A Somali guerrilla posing with Soviet-made arms in 1980.

African heads of state met in Paris with President François Mitterrand, a move that underlined France's continuing influence on the continent.

France has maintained close economic and military ties with its former colonies. Its military and economic involvement in Chad is credited with blocking Libyan expansionist policies. French troops are also based in Gabon and Djibouti, and the currencies of more than a dozen African countries are linked to the French franc.

"Congo Brazzaville may have a Marxist-Leninist party, but it also has a financial system based on the franc," said the Western diplomat based in Zaire. "As a result, the rhetoric may sometimes be pro-Soviet but the reality is always pro-French."

The French are said to have directly checked Soviet interests in the Indian Ocean, where French aid and cultural ties compete with Soviet

overtures in Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles.

By the same token, diplomats say, South Africa has largely shown a willingness to run clandestine operations in such countries as Mozambique and Angola.

As for the United States, a U.S. diplomat noted that Washington had achieved military cooperation arrangements with such African countries as Kenya and Somalia.

He said the United States had also "done those things round the Indian Ocean that would reassure the Saudi Arabians, whose interests are vital to us," that it had had "close dealings with the Nigerians and the Moroccans," and that it was "giving out bilateral aid and humanitarian assistance."

He said he thought it good that U.S. initiatives on the continent, where "there is little or no stability," were being kept to modest proportions.

French Armenians See Attacks on Turks As Sign of Increasing National Identity

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It all began 70 years ago when Turkish soldiers caused the death of hundreds of thousands of Armenian civilians — estimates range from 600,000 to 1.5 million — during the brutal evacuation of the Armenians from their homeland in eastern Turkey.

The survivors made it to Syria, Iraq and Lebanon. Later, many went on to France and the United States.

Still now, in their thoughts and daily conversations around the family table, members of the French Armenian community, which spans three generations, constantly relive the massacre that they call "the genocide" of their nation. The memory is an obsession which separates even the most Frenchified among them from their surroundings. When they are asked what they are, many of them say Armenian. In spite of their French passports.

They are violent in their hatred of all Turkish governments, whether they are headed by generals or politicians.

"When a Turkish diplomat is killed, it makes me glad," says Simone, a demure young woman who has no interest in politics, does not speak the Armenian language, has never participated in demonstrations but has known all her life that "the Turks killed a million and a half Armenians" including many of her grandparents' brothers, sisters, cousins and friends.

Her statement, made with an embarrassed smile, reflects the radicalization of young Armenians that has been building up for years, according to members of the community. Simone says that almost all her friends are Armenians, even though she belongs to no political or cultural group.

'Blind' Vs. 'Directed' Violence

When seven persons were killed in a bombing against Turkish officials and institutions, and so are 90 percent of Armenians anywhere; but blind terrorism of the Orly kind is not supported by any Armenian organization in France," says Armand Krikorian, a spokesman for Tashnak, the oldest and most established political party of the Armenian diaspora around the world. He adds that no Armenian party opposes limited violence against Turkish officials.

Tashnak has had good informal relations with a succession of governments in France. The same is true of Tashnak in the United States, Lebanon and elsewhere.

Many Armenians make the distinction between "blind" terrorism, which they condemn, and "directed" terrorism limited to Turkish officials, which they welcome in principle but attribute to a non-French underground of which they have no knowledge.

French police arrested an "Armenian of Syrian nationality," Varadjan Garibidjan, and another of "Turkish nationality" as the chief authors of the Orly bombing. Other suspects under arrest all have Turkish, Syrian and Iranian rather than French backgrounds.

Mr. Garibidjan has been described by police as a leader of the military branch of ASALA, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, a terrorist organization that had its headquarters in Beirut until the Israeli invasion

last year but is now known to be operating in several countries of Western Europe.

In France even the militant Armenian National Movement (MNA), which was founded as part of the political branch of ASALA, has broken with the parent organization and is opposed to "blind" terrorism, according to Ari Toronian, its young spokesman.

Mr. Toronian says violence against Turkish officials and property is a justified and effective way of attracting world attention to the Armenian cause and putting pressure on the Turks to negotiate eventually with Armenians, Kurds and other minorities. He calls ASALA's "blind" terrorism counterproductive.

Escaped Assassination Attempt

Mr. Toronian was arrested after the Orly bombing but quickly released. Some time earlier he escaped an assassination attempt when the detonator of a bomb attached to his car failed. He blamed the Turkish government for the attempt.

He now has around-the-clock police protection at his request, and his headquarters in a second-floor textile workshop in a modest quarter of Paris is guarded by uniformed police.

Police protection also means surveillance. "They know all about us, we are all in their computers," a young woman working with Mr. Toronian says when asked whether the group was suspected of still having links with ASALA.

A business executive who belongs to Tashnak, and has an office on one of Paris's most celebrated avenues, puts it more mysteriously. "Some say Tashnak is too cautious to do anything; others claim we are so discreet we could be behind everything," he says.

He was made conscious of being Armenian when he returned from a trip abroad shortly after the Orly bombing and the immigration officer at the airport made him step aside and wait in spite of his French passport. He was let through 10 minutes later, apparently after a special check had been completed. "They must have stopped everybody whose name ends with 'ian,'" he says.

The French Armenian community has 200,000 to 300,000 members; no one knows the exact figure.

The grandparents, survivors of the massacres in Turkey in 1915, arrived from the Middle East soon after World War I, found a new home and work in textile factories and mines and "had time and strength for little more than survival," in the words of one of them.

The parents obtained French citizenship, sought integration in French society and in many cases achieved economic success; they cultivated their family and national traditions, set up community centers and created a network of social institutions to take care of the old and poor but showed little or no political militancy.

Of the third-generation Armenians now in their teens and 20s, many no longer speak the language but are rediscovering their national cause with a depth of emotion and a virulence that many members of the first two generations had lost. Many of the young Armenians flock to language lessons, to lectures on the 2,000 years of Armenian history and to street demonstrations, organized by the more militant groups like the MNA, against Turkey and for the creation of an Armenian national state.

According to members of the community, the militant new mood dates from the violence in 1975 when ASALA killed the Turkish ambassador and his driver in Paris, with similar attacks

following quickly in London and Vienna. The attacks were an emotional shock.

"We are the least violent people in history; we have killed fewer people and done less harm than other nations; we were always victims," says a young militant, and he adds, "Those attacks came as a relief, a liberation, they made us proud because they showed that contrary to what everybody, including ourselves, believed, Armenians had the guts to strike back at their enemies."

"A new generation is growing up; they are frustrated and bitter and they are asking us: 'You always said you were Armenian, but what have you done about it?'" says the 55-year-old head of one of the community's foremost welfare organizations. He adds that "the radicals do not speak for all Armenians."

Young militants concede that they are still a small minority. They are happy when they attract 50 or 100 persons to their meetings and demonstrations.

"If we cannot mobilize the generation that is growing up now, our own children will have lost their Armenian identity," says a young woman who was born "knowing I was Armenian" but did not learn the Armenian language as a child. She has since made a conscious effort to learn it.

An outsider seeking out members of the diaspora finds that the Armenian community in Paris is held together not by centrally organized political institutions but by religious and family ties and above all by emotion and shared memories of national tragedy. These emotions cut across all differences of age and social standing.

Present Aim: A Homeland

An entrepreneur who took over a small publishing house two years ago finds it natural that almost all his editors and secretarial staff are of Armenian origin. A new center for research and documentation has been opened with French government backing to assist scholars and students interested in Armenian history. A number of new novels on Armenian themes have come out — written in French. Records and tapes of old Armenian music have been released.

The Armenians claim that as many as 15 million men, women and children were massacred or deliberately made to die of hunger, exhaustion and maltreatment by Turkish soldiers during the grueling forced march from their homeland through the Mesopotamian desert to Syria, Lebanon and Iraq. Some historians place the figure at 600,000, as does the Encyclopedia Britannica. Some other estimates are around a million. The Turkish government is virtually alone in denying that the Armenians were victims of a crime on a horrendous scale.

The French government, for one, has used the term "genocide" in official statements. But other Western governments, with an eye on Turkey's good standing as a member of NATO, have been less outspoken, and Armenian efforts to get the United Nations to refer to the massacres as "genocide" have failed.

The foremost demand made by Armenian militants for many years has been that the major powers and the world community recognize that genocide occurred. The militants reasoned that such recognition would have legal and political consequences, forcing Turkey to enter into negotiations at least on reparations.

Today's militants ask for more — the gradual return of Armenians to the region from which they were driven by the Turks in 1915 and eventually the creation of an autonomous or independent state there.



Angolan soldiers marched through Luanda carrying Soviet-made bazookas after independence was declared in 1975.

Capital Summit Conference.



In practically all major capital market countries, one daily newspaper stands out as must reading for the mainstream of top decision-makers in business, finance and investment — executives who must stay on the pulse of local, national, and international developments as they occur.

In the U.S., Great Britain and Japan, the leading daily information sources are highly specialized business and financial dailies: The Wall Street Journal, The Financial Times,

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun. In Switzerland and Germany, the authoritative dailies are broader in editorial scope, but at the same time they are the dominant business and financial publications: Neue Zürcher Zeitung, and Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

In survey after survey, these five daily newspapers consistently take top spot in their respective markets as most essential reading for senior executives.

When you convene your next media selection summit conference, remember the capital choice in Germany is FAZ.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Trusted by Germans who decide

AMEX Most Active					
	Vol.	Highest	Lowest	Close	Chg
Telcel	2371	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 7/8	- 1/2
Ironby	2078	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/8	
Prof. Law	7402	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	
Danlos	1279	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+3 1/2
Fluorop	1584	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
TIE S	1288	1 1/2	1 1/8	1 1/8	- 1/8
Fluorop	1337	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Danlos	1337	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Wendell S	1169	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	- 1/8
AFICAN	1137	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Crysto	1820	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg%
221.58	226.73	221.34	+0.32

[illegible]

Dear Fellow Shareholder:
Gulf Oil Corporation is a soundly conceived, long-term value of \$100 billion to build on your substantial resources, which stem from an oil company.

Gulf is pursuing business strategies that will attract investors and shareholders. Over time, it has:

- **Redirected investment** — concentrate on front-line operations, today with hydrocarbon production
- **Invested \$500 million** in new refineries — with access to lower-cost feedstocks
- **Focused its production** on high-volume/low cost products
- **Implemented cost-cutting** — we expect will reach \$1 billion annually
- **Sold off more than 50%** of its marginal assets

These actions are
Company's financial

- In the most recent period, 1983, Gulf achieved a 10% increase over the same period, or an 87% increase in absolute percentages when nonrecurring items are excluded from the periods.
- Gulf has repurchased 10% of its common stock since mid-1981, or a 10% increase in stock then outstanding. Gulf's stock price has increased 10% since you held the stock, or a 10% increase in many barrels of oil produced today as it was in 1981.

If your shares are registered in the name of a U.S.A., or in London, please send the proxy to the following address:



GULF SHAREHOLDERS— LET'S KEEP OUR MOMENTUM GOING!

Dear Fellow Shareholder:

Gulf Oil Corporation is moving forward rapidly with a soundly conceived program to **enhance the long-term value of its assets**. This program is designed to build on your Company's greatest strengths—its substantial resources as well as its economies of scale which stem from Gulf's position as a major integrated oil company.

Gulf is pursuing a coherent, positive, results-oriented business strategy to enhance its value to shareholders. Over the last several years your Company has:

- **Redirected its exploration strategy** to concentrate on frontier prospects for oil and gas. In our opinion, today we have some of the most promising hydrocarbon prospects in years;
- **Invested \$500 million to modernize its refineries**—which has increased our ability to process lower cost crude oil;
- **Focused its marketing efforts** toward high volume/low cost areas to improve profit margins;
- **Implemented a cost reduction program** that we expect will reduce overhead expenses by \$100 million annually; and
- **Sold off more than \$2 billion worth of marginal assets.**

These actions are having positive effects on your Company's financial results:

- In the most recent quarter ended September 30, 1983, **Gulf achieved a 74% increase in profits over the same period for the year before and an 87% increase in earnings per share.** The percentages would be 29% and 40%, respectively, if nonrecurring items are excluded for the same periods.
- **Gulf has repurchased 30 million shares since mid-1981**, or approximately 15% of its common stock then outstanding. Thus, each share of Gulf stock you hold is supported by approximately as many barrels of U.S. domestic petroleum reserves today as it was in 1980.

• Gulf has reduced its debt by over \$300 million, since the beginning of this year.

• In our opinion, **Gulf has the financial strength to fund a capital expenditure program of \$3 to \$3.5 billion in 1983** and for the next several years, without any large, new borrowing.

• Gulf increased its dividend last month to \$3.00 per share per year. **This is the tenth consecutive year in which the annual dividend payments have been increased over that of the prior year.**

Consistent with the goal of enhancing shareholder value, **your Board of Directors has recommended unanimously that Gulf Oil Corporation be reorganized as a holding company in Delaware.**

We believe that the planned reorganization best serves your investment in Gulf. This reorganization will remove the ability of a minority shareholder to disrupt our program.

LET'S KEEP OUR MOMENTUM GOING!

I urge you to vote **FOR** your Company's proposed reorganization. **Abstaining from voting is the same as voting against the proposal**, since it is necessary that more than 50% of the Company's outstanding shares be voted **FOR** the proposal for it to be approved.

Please express your support of Gulf's proposal by signing, dating, and mailing the **WHITE** proxy card. If you have previously signed a Blue opposition proxy, you have every right to change your mind. **Remember, your latest dated proxy is the only one that counts.**

The management and Board of Directors thank you for supporting your company.

James E. Lee

James E. Lee
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

November 23, 1983

If your shares are registered in nominee name with your brokerage firm or bank, only they may vote your shares, and only upon receipt of your specific instructions. To ensure that your shares will be voted, at your earliest convenience please instruct the party responsible for your account to execute a **WHITE** proxy on your behalf.

If you have any questions or need assistance in voting your shares, you are encouraged to call Georgeson & Co. Inc. at (212) 440-9800 in New York, U.S.A., or in London, England at 01-636-2361, or D. F. King & Co., Inc. at (212) 269-5550 in New York, U.S.A. Please transfer the charges.

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Growing with the solid-state control market

Ametek's U.S. Gauge, Controls and Microelectronics Divisions provide measurement and control capability that's integrated from silicon to systems.

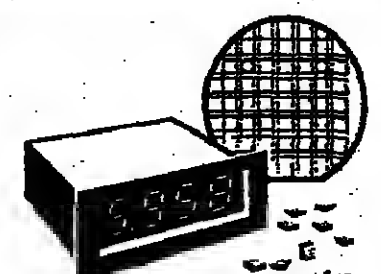
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410 Park Avenue, 21st Floor,
New York, NY 10022.

7%	3%	Wharfedale	27%	6%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%</
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Growing with the solid-state control market

Ametek's U.S. Gauge, Controls and Microelectronics Divisions provide measurement and control capability that's integrated from silicon to systems. Write for latest reports to:

AMETEK
Dept. H,
410 Park Avenue, 21st Floor,
New York, NY 10022.

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT					
	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Dec	2.10	2.05	2.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Mar	2.15	2.10	2.12	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	2.20	2.15	2.18	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	2.25	2.20	2.22	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	2.30	2.25	2.28	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	2.35	2.30	2.32	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	2.40	2.35	2.38	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	2.45	2.40	2.42	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	2.50	2.45	2.48	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	2.55	2.50	2.52	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	2.60	2.55	2.58	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	2.65	2.60	2.62	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	2.70	2.65	2.68	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	2.80	2.75	2.78	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	2.85	2.80	2.82	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	2.90	2.85	2.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	2.95	2.90	2.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	3.00	2.95	2.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	3.05	3.00	3.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	3.10	3.05	3.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	3.15	3.10	3.12	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	3.20	3.15	3.18	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	3.25	3.20	3.22	+0.01	100 bushels
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Jan	3.70	3.65	3.68	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	3.75	3.70	3.72	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	3.80	3.75	3.78	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	3.85	3.80	3.82	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	3.90	3.85	3.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	3.95	3.90	3.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	4.00	3.95	3.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	4.05	4.00	4.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	4.10	4.05	4.08	+0.01	100 bushels
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Jan	4.70	4.65	4.68	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	4.75	4.70	4.72	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	4.80	4.75	4.78	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	4.85	4.80	4.82	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	4.90	4.85	4.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	4.95	4.90	4.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	5.00	4.95	4.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	5.05	5.00	5.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	5.10	5.05	5.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	5.15	5.10	5.12	+0.01	100 bushels
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Apr	5.95	5.90	5.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	6.00	5.95	5.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	6.05	6.00	6.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	6.10	6.05	6.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	6.15	6.10	6.12	+0.01	100 bushels
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Jan	6.90	6.85	6.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	6.95	6.90	6.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	7.00	6.95	6.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	7.05	7.00	7.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	7.10	7.05	7.08	+0.01	100 bushels
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Jan	7.70	7.65	7.68	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	7.75	7.70	7.72	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	7.80	7.75	7.78	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	7.85	7.80	7.82	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	7.90	7.85	7.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	7.95	7.90	7.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	8.00	7.95	7.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	8.05	8.00	8.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	8.10	8.05	8.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	8.15	8.10	8.12	+0.01	100 bushels
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Apr	8.35	8.30	8.32	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	8.40	8.35	8.38	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	8.45	8.40	8.42	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	8.50	8.45	8.48	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	8.55	8.50	8.52	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	8.60	8.55	8.58	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	8.65	8.60	8.62	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	8.70	8.65	8.68	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	8.75	8.70	8.72	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	8.80	8.75	8.78	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	8.85	8.80	8.82	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	8.90	8.85	8.88	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	8.95	8.90	8.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	9.00	8.95	8.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	9.05	9.00	9.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	9.10	9.05	9.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	9.15	9.10	9.12	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	9.20	9.15	9.18	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	9.25	9.20	9.22	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	9.30	9.25	9.28	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	9.35	9.30	9.32	+0.01	100 bushels
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Apr	11.95	11.90	11.92	+0.01	100 bushels
Jul	12.00	11.95	11.98	+0.01	100 bushels
Oct	12.05	12.00	12.02	+0.01	100 bushels
Jan	12.10	12.05	12.08	+0.01	100 bushels
Apr	12.15	12.10	12.12	+0.01	100 bushels
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SPORTS

A Second-Generation Frazier in Boxing's Center Ring

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service
LAS VEGAS — All the great warriors have a touch of nobility. Joe Frazier always figured he got his from his blood.

"You got to go back to my father and grandfather," he would say.

"They were the men," Frazier has never been able to go back past "great grand-daddy," so he does not know if his ancestors were royal. He does know "they all had heart." In boxing, that is royalty enough.

But while the 39-year-old Frazier proclaims his to be "boxing's royal family," it must be remembered that no prince has ever ascended the throne. In fact, until the champion's 23-year-old eldest child, Marvis, challenges Larry Holmes here Friday night, no son of a former champion has even fought for a title, with or without asterisk.

(The World Boxing Council, which recognizes Holmes as heavyweight champion, is not sanctioning the 12-round bout, although the public will surely recognize Marvis Frazier if he wins.)

"I want to make history," said the eldest of four second-generation boxing Fraziers (there's a younger brother and two cousins, all of whom, like Marvis, are undefeated) managed and trained by Smokin' Joe.

It is probably somewhere between fairy tale and blasphemy to believe that a 198-pound boxer with no great punch, one who has had only 10 fights in a pro career marked more by illness and injury than by crowning success, can beat Holmes. The WBC champion, at 34, remains one of the best in history and is a 4-1 favorite over the younger and 20-pound lighter challenger.

"Watch this kid," advised Joe Frazier. "Marvis will make Larry look like an amateur."

Joe Frazier can be insistent, which is why Teddy Brenner believes bloodlines are thicker than watered-down logic. "Joe told me he's never in his life felt so sure before a fight as he does this one," said Brenner. "Even when he was fighting. He thinks it's going to be an easy fight. Until this fight is over, I'm his follower."

Brenner, the matchmaker for Bob Arum, is an old Frazier friend but was not always a follower.

Last spring, Brenner received a call from Joe Verne, the Philadelphia businessman who holds a promotional contract with all the Fraziers. Marvis, who had been sidelined for 17 months, first with an ear infection and then with viral hepatitis, had had two warm-up bouts. Verne asked Brenner about arranging a bout with James Broad, the hulking heavyweight who had knocked out Marvis in the 1980 Olympic Trials.

"I don't think Marvis is ready," Brenner replied. "If you want, I'll put him in an eight-rounder."

Verne wanted Broad. The family wanted to clear the Frazier name, he said.

"Are you crazy?" said Brenner. "Broad'll knock him out."

Joe Frazier got on the phone. Brenner was still not convinced.

"Nobody had to tell me on my fighting Buster Mathis or George Chuvalo or Oscar Bonavena," Brenner reminded the former champion. "I just got a bad feeling about this fight for Marvis, the way he was knocked out by Broad."

"Tougher, he's much better," Joe Frazier said.

Joe had called the Broad knock-out "a fluke." The punch landed on Marvis's forehead and, the Fraziers

learned later, caused the head to snap back, pinching a nerve in the neck.

"I'm not really the kid's manager," Frazier said to Brenner. "I'm his father. That's my flesh and blood. There's no way I can put this kid in unless he can beat Broad."

With reservation, Brenner made the match. But Joe was proven right. Taking some booming punches from a man 30 pounds heavier, Marvis dominated the 10-round bout and scored a unanimous decision. Now people are questioning Joe's wisdom in sending his son in against Holmes.

"My father wouldn't put me out there if I didn't belong," said Marvis.

"Everybody's right in this business," said Eddie Futch. "And then suddenly you're wrong."

Futch was the man who hugged Joe Frazier that memorable night in Manila, refusing to let his battered fighter go out for the 15th round against Muhammad Ali. Futch regards Marvis Frazier "like a grandson." He is going into this fight with "mixed emotions."

Futch is Holmes's trainer. He believes his old friend, Joe Frazier, has made a terrible mistake. "I don't get it," said Futch. "Here's a kid who's got possibilities. He's young, he's got time. What's the point? If he was an old guy and this was his last chance to grab the ring, O.K. But a youngster, to risk a demolition, a bad beating that would destroy him as a fighter, I don't get it."

"Joe should remember when I used Larry as a sparring partner for him before the second Ali fight. It wasn't that easy. Time has a habit of dimming those memories."

Marvis remembers those sparring sessions differently. "Pop gave him whippings," he said.

Marvis was a kid of 13 then, with no thought of becoming a fighter. His father had other plans. "I needed someone to watch the money for me," Joe said. "I didn't have the opportunity to finish high school. He was the eldest, so he was the one."

Playing football, baseball, basketball and wrestling at Plymouth-Whitmarsh High near Philadelphia proved too much for the would-be business major. When his grades fell, Papa Joe moved him briefly to a private school where there were no organized sports. Marvis, wanting some physical activity, began to hang around his father's gym. He discovered he liked boxing best of all.

If Joe looks at Marvis and sees himself, it is less true than it was a few years ago. Joe is thicker than ever, a powerful 255 pounds — about 50 pounds heavier than when

he defeated Ali in 1971 and about 55 pounds heavier than his son, who at 6-foot-1½ is about three inches taller.

Marvis does not have his father's left hook, but he has a right hand his father never had. He fights from a more erect stance, learning the classic style from George Benton, his first trainer. His father took over two years ago because he wanted Marvis to be "more aggressive."

But the similarities, especially facial, have been too strong for Marvis to establish his own identity. "I am Marvis. He is Joe and my grandfather was Rubin," he said. "We just happen to be Fraziers."

"This kid, remember, was the best amateur heavyweight in the country," said Emanuel Steward, the trainer of Detroit's Kronk Gym.

"If he didn't have the Frazier name, he'd be considered quite a prospect anyway."

"But he's got the Frazier blood and he's got that Frazier intensity. I think we've got a fight on our hands."

"I didn't think so before, but I've watched Larry train and I've never seen him get hit so often."

While Marvis says, "My father's my experience," he also holds an amateur victory over Tim Witherspoon, who after only 15 pro fights gave Holmes his last May before losing a split decision.

Joe Frazier says his son is a better boxer now than he was at a similar age. He also believes Marvis is a better man. "One of God's real

men," he said. "He lives by the rules, goes to church — not like his daddy." Marvis is a deacon and a member of the choir at the Greater Harvest Baptist Church in Philadelphia.

The kind of polite, respectful son most parents only dream about, Marvis admits to a bit of temper worship, but it has been tempered by reality.

Marvis was 12 before his father took him to one of his fights. "It was when George Foreman made a yo-yo out of me," said Joe, referring to the 1973 fight in which Foreman knocked him down seven times in two rounds while taking the heavyweight title.

Joe didn't make it easy. When Marvis, a fine running back and a top wrestler, gave up those sports for boxing, Joe ordered no sparring for seven months. Beaton trained the youngster, unsure of how serious Marvis was, but seeing a fine athlete nonetheless.

Marvis made it through the drudgery.

He convinced his father that boxing was what he wanted.

Joe takes pride in still being able to work with Marvis. 18-year-old son Hector (a 140-pounder who fights under the name, "Smokin' Joe Frazier Jr.") and more closely resembles his father in the ring, and two cousins, Rodney and Mark.

"I'm as close to them as a rug to the floor," he said. "If I send them boys up the hill, they know I'm goin' with 'em."



Joe Frazier: "... They know I'm goin' with 'em."

Kittle Best of American League Freshmen

United Press International

NEW YORK — Left fielder Ron Kittle, who helped power the Chicago White Sox to a divisional championship, was named the American League rookie of the year by the Baseball Writers Association of America late Tuesday.

Kittle beat out Julio Franco of Cleveland and Mike Roddenberry of Baltimore in a three-man race. Kittle collected 15 of 28 first-place votes while Franco received 8 and Roddenberry 5. Under a 5-3-1 point system, Kittle finished with 104 points to Franco's 78 and 70 for Roddenberry.

"It's an honor you can only get once a year," said Kittle. "It's a special moment for me."

Franco, a brilliant fielder for the Indians, hit .273 and had 80 RBIs. Roddenberry, 16-8 with a 2.77 earned-run average during the regular season, helped the Orioles capture the win the league championship and the World Series by winning one game in each while allowing a total of one run.

Despite 79 first-year men, being eligible for the award, Kittle, Roddenberry and Franco drew all the votes. No other rookie was named on the ballots cast by two writers from each of the league's 14 cities.

Kittle, a right-handed batter, hit .254, had 35 homers and drove in 100 runs for the White Sox, who won the league's Western Division title and finished with 99 victories, tops in the majors. His home-run

total was two shy of the league rookie record set by Al Rosen of Cleveland in 1950.

"I came into the season saying I'd like to hit around .275 — which I didn't," said Kittle. "But I

learned a lot that's going to help me out in the next couple of years. I knew I was capable of hitting at least 30 home runs and driving in my 100 RBIs. Two out of three ain't bad, I don't think."

He arrived this year season with impressive credentials. In 1982, with the Pacific Coast League's Edmonton Trappers, he was the first minor league player in 25 years to put together a 50-home run, 140-RBI season. He was a landslide winner as 1982's minor league player of the year.

The Gary, Indiana, native is the first White Sox player to win first-year honors since Tommie Agee in 1966. The only other White Sox were Gary Peters in 1963 and Luis Aparicio in 1966.

Kittle, 25, was signed originally by the Los Angeles Dodgers in 1977 but was released because of chronic injuries. He joined the Chicago organization in 1979 and worked his way up in the farm system. At 6-foot-4 and 200 pounds, Kittle is an aggressive hitter known for vicious line drives.

During the exhibition season, the White Sox, then seeking a third baseman, considered trading Kittle and some pitchers to Texas for Buddy Bell. By June 23, however,

Kittle had 16 homers and was the league's first player to drive in 50 runs. "I'm enjoying every bit of this, but I hope never to change the way I am," he said at the time. "You know you can't forget where you came from."

■ Previous A.L. Winners

1982 — Cal Ripken, Baltimore
1981 — Dave Mustard, New York
1980 — Joe Charbonneau, Cleveland
1979 — John Castino, Minnesota, and Alfredo Griffin, Toronto
1978 — Lou Whitaker, Detroit
1977 — Eddie Murray, Baltimore
1976 — Mark Fidrych, Detroit
1975 — Fred Lewis, Boston
1974 — Mike Harrison, Texas
1973 — Al Bumbry, Baltimore
1972 — Carlton Fisk, Boston
1971 — Chris Chambliss, Cleveland
1970 — Thurman Munson, New York
1969 — Lou Piniella, Kansas City
1968 — Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1967 — Rod Carew, Minnesota
1966 — Tommie Agee, New York
1965 — Gary Peters, Chicago
1964 — Tony Oliva, Minnesota
1963 — Tom Seaver, New York
1962 — Ron Cey, New York
1961 — Ron Hansen, Baltimore
1960 — Bob Allison, Washington
1959 — Bob Feller, Cleveland
1958 — Tony Kubak, New York
1957 — Luis Aparicio, Chicago
1956 — Hank Aaron, Milwaukee
1955 — Hank Aaron, Milwaukee
1954 — Bob Grim, New York
1953 — Harvey Kuenn, Detroit
1952 — Harry Byrd, Philadelphia
1951 — Gil McDougall, New York
1950 — Walt Dropo, Boston
1949 — Ray Stivers, St. Louis

SPORTS BRIEFS

Baseball Union Leader Moffett Fired

NEW YORK (AP) — Ken Moffett was fired as executive director of the Major League Players Association late Tuesday, and will be replaced on an interim basis by Marvin Miller, whom Moffett succeeded less than a year ago after Miller retired.

One source said M.L.P.A. dissatisfaction with Moffett began last spring because of his "concept of peaceful coexistence between labor and management." Miller was seen as a hard-line union man and was widely credited for instituting baseball's free-agent system.

The former acting director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Moffett was the man who mediated an end to the 1981 players' strike. He was elected by the union's executive board last December.

NHL to Let Lysiak Appeal Suspension

CHICAGO (AP) — The National Hockey League's board of governors voted unanimously Tuesday to allow Chicago Black Hawk center Tom Lysiak to appeal his 20-game suspension for tripping a game official. Lysiak has agreed to drop legal proceedings against the NHL in return for approval of an amendment to league by-laws that will allow appeals to referee-imposed suspensions. Lysiak is expected to ask for dismissal of his suit against the league on Monday. His appeal will be heard at the board's meeting Dec. 5.

For the Record

Wimbledon champion John McEnroe was named Tuesday to the 12-man field of January's Masters tennis tournament in New York. Previously earning berths were Jimmy Connors, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and Mats Wilander of Sweden.

Rod Carew, the seven-time American League batting champion, resigned with the California Angels late Tuesday. Carew, 38, became a free agent at the end of the 1983 season but was not picked up in the recent draft. His two-year contract will pay him a reported \$1.1 million annually, not including incentive clauses.

Berry Long, a former Winnipeg Jet defenseman with only two weeks of assistant coaching experience, was named coach of the National Hockey League club late Tuesday by General Manager John Ferguson. Long has been a scout for Winnipeg since last summer. Ferguson took over as interim coach after firing Tom Watt two weeks ago.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO — Acquired Steve Christman, catcher, from the Cincinnati Reds for Fran Mottola, infielder. Assigned Christman to Denver of the American Association.

National League
CINCINNATI — Named Gene Denson manager of Wichita of the American Association and Jack Lind manager of Burlington of the Eastern League.

PITTSBURGH — Signed Jeff Little and Andy Ritchie, pitchers.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
KANSAS CITY — Released Mike Woodson, guard-forward. Waived Kevin Leder, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA — Announced that Alfred Jenkins, wide receiver, was leaving the team for the remainder of the season because of personal problems.

College Football
CHICAGO — Signed Gary Lewis, tight end, and Bob Flanagan, tight end, to one-year contracts for recruiting violations.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division				Midwest Division			
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	10	5	.329	Dallas	0	4	.467
Boston	9	5	.441	Denver	0	4	.308
New York	8	5	.415	Utah	0	4	.231
New Jersey	4	5	.445	Houston	0	4	.231
Washington	4	5	.445	Kansas City	0	4	.231
Central Division				Pacific Division			
Atlanta	7	5	.583	Los Angeles	9	2	.750
Memphis	4	4	.500	Portland	9	2	.750
Detroit	4	4	.500	San Francisco	9	2	.750
Chicago	4	4	.500	Golden State	7	4	.538
Indiana	3	4	.429	Seattle	7	4	.538
Cleveland	2	4	.333	Phoenix	6	5	.462

NHL Standings

WALEN CONFERENCE					NATIONAL CONFERENCE					
Patrick Division					Smythe Division					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts	
NY Rangers	14	3	31	97	76	Edmonton	12	3	27	78
NY Isles	14	0	28	94	74	Calgary	9	3	21	74
Philadelphia	12	7	24	88	72	Los Angeles	7	10	19	69
Washington	9	12	0	18	69	Vancouver	9	11	19	67
Pittsburgh	5	13	3	13	63	Winnipeg	6	13	14	62
New Jersey	2	13	4	8	54					
Adams Division					Tuesdays Results					
Boston	18	3	28	96	66	Montreal 4, Boston 2	1, Galloway 1, Robinson 1			
Buffalo	11	7	25	79	74	31, Caron 16, Tremblay 16	1, K.			
Quebec	10	11	23	114	91	Crowder 17, Hatcher 16				
Montreal	10	9	21	89	83	N.Y. Islanders 3, Quebec 2	(Joranson 13)			
Hartford	9	2	18	49	75	Nyström 16, Tonnell 15	(Hunt 12), P.			
						Stacy 11				
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE					THURSDAYS RESULTS					
Marble Division					THURSDAYS RESULTS					
Minnesota	10	8	22	94	66	41, Chouinard 11, Anderson 10	Ramsey 2			
Chicago	10	1	21	82	97	71, Hickey 13, Dierdorf 19	Anderson 110			
Toronto	9	11	2	28	96	165	McCourt 2 (11)			

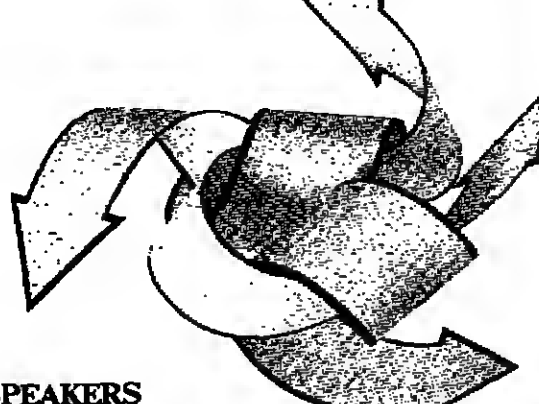
NFL Leaders

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				NATIONAL CONFERENCE			
Passes				Passes			
Att.	Comp.	Yards	Pct.	Att.	Comp.	Yards	Pct.
Manning, Ind.	241	138	57.3	14	274	229	62.5
Peters, Cin.	241	138	57.3	14	274	229	62.5
Anderson, Cin.	241	138	57.3	14	274	229	62.5
Grason, NE	241	138	57.3	14	274	229	62.5
Callahan, Den	241	138	57.3	14	274	229	62.5
Rushes				Rushes			
Warrner, Sea	229	1042	4.4	9	224	1026	4.6
Collins, NE	211	853	4.0	5	210	1045	4.9
Combs, Hou	211	853	4.0	5	210	1045	4.9
Al. Pruitt, Cle	211	853	4.0	5	210	1045	4.9
P. Harris, Pitt	211	853	4.0	5	210	1045	4.9
Receivers				Receivers			
Chapman, Pitt	66	847	12.8	9	62	922	15.0
Napier, NE	66	847	12.8	9	62	922	15.0
Grason, NE	59	784	13.3	4	58	744	12.8
Wardlaw, SD	59	784	13.3	4	58	744	12.8
Callaway, Cin	58	756	13.0	4	58	744	12.8
Scoring				Scoring			
Touchdowns	10	3	0.6	10	17	2	0.14
Field Goals	10	3	0.6	10	17	2	0.14
Points	10	3	0.6	10	17	2	0.14
Warrner, Sea	9	0	0.54	10	17	2	0.14
Collins, NE	9	0	0.54	10	17	2	0.14
Combs, Hou	9	0	0.54	10	17	2	0.14
Al. Pruitt, Cle	9	0	0.54	10	17	2	0.14
P. Harris, Pitt	9	0	0.54	10	17	2	0.14
Interceptions				Interceptions			
Cherry, KC	7	108	1.6	4	6	127	2.1
Sawyer, NE	7	108	1.6	4	6	127	2.1
Horton, Cin	5	121	2.1	4	6	127	2.1
James, NE	5	99	1.6	4	6	127	2.1
Riley, Cin	5	99	1.6	4	6	127	2.1

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